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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,650—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5707	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	11th "
R.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	18th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4135		25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4702	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4301	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5984	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4169	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4301	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5237	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
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Bombay, 25th March 1896.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April '96
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,233	350	7th June '96

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bollen	4,351	350	21st April '96

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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 10, 1896.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

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S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 2nd April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 11th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, sailing about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

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THOS. P. HUDSON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
CITY OF KHIOS	3,246	A. Kinloch.	About 11th April.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck, amidships.

Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld., Agents.

Bombay, 28th March, 1896.

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "ARIEL" has arrived from ANTWERP, LONDON and KARACHEE and DISCHARGES in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1896.

PUBLIC WARNING.

PATENT WELSBACH'S INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the undersigned have the Sole Right to use in India the invention of Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach for the manufacture of an illuminant appliance for Gas and other Burners, a specification of which (being No. 40 of 1886) was duly filed in the Patent Office at Calcutta by Mr. Frederick De la Fontaine Williams on the 2nd day of September, 1886, whereby the latter became for the term of 14 years from the said 2nd of September, 1886, entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in India and of authorising others so to do.

A Patent for the said invention has been obtained in England, Germany and Austria, and has been the subject of litigation in those countries owing to several people having infringed it.

An attempt was recently made by several firms in Germany to obtain an order to withdraw this Patent, but it has completely failed.

Certain persons have used or counterfeited this invention also in India and the Solicitors of the undersigned have already been instructed to take the necessary steps to put a stop to such user or counterfeits, and those proceedings will be taken so soon as certain papers required for the purpose have been obtained. Those papers are at present in England, being required there for certain proceedings in the English Courts which have been instituted to protect the rights of the patentees.

ALL THOSE THEREFORE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN are hereby notified that if they use or counterfeit the said invention of Dr. Welsbach in infringement of the rights and interests of the undersigned, legal proceedings will without further notice be taken against them to protect such rights and interests.

NOTE.—Under no circumstance will the Patented Mantles be supplied to any one who has not purchased the burners from the undersigned, and which will only lead to trouble and inconvenience, as the time will come when they will have no supply of infringed mantles. As stated above the undersigned have only the sole right to deal in the Patented Mantle.

MAHLER & ROSCHER,

SOLE AGENTS,

PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT

PATENTEE: DR. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH,

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AND

15, RADHA BAZAAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

REGARDING THE SALE OR LEASE OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS, AND ITS BRANCH PRESS AT OOTACAMUND.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase (subject to the authority of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) of the lands, buildings and premises of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras, together with the Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Printing Materials, Type, Stock-in-Trade, Stores, Furniture, Implements, Utensils and other articles and things in and about the same and in and about the Branch Press at Ootacamund and of the interest of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in the large Almanac, the Pocket Almanac and the Sheet Calendar published annually by the Press, or for the lease of the same lands, buildings and premises (other than in the underwritten conditions of Lease excepted), Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Type, Furniture, Implements and Utensils, and the purchase of the same materials, Stock-in-Trade, Stores and other Articles and things.

For particulars regarding premises and plant, conditions of sale or lease, and Forms of Tender, apply to the SECRETARY, Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road; or see Advertisement in the "Madras Mail" of the 30th day of March, 1896.

(Form of Tender.)

TO THE SECRETARY,

"Lawrence Asylum Press."

SIR

Adverting to the Advertisement in the re the Sale-Lease of the Lawrence Asylum Presses at Madras and Ooty, I now beg to submit this my tender of Rs. for the Purchase-Lease of the same on the terms of the Advertisement and enclose Rs. in the earnest-money demanded.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of (Rs. 50) Rupees Fifty per Share, for the year ended the 31st December, 1895, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 21st March, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી એંડ કંપની,

i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, being GOOD FRIDAY, the SHOPS, GODOWNS, and OFFICES of this Company will be CLOSED on that day.

WILLIAM CARTER, General Manager.

SALVAGE SALE.

SALE of GOODS SALVED from the Army and Navy Stores Fire at 20 to 40 per cent. below Store Prices, commencing TO-DAY 10 A.M., and following days, at the Godown near Share Bazaar, off Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. B. SMYTH and Co., having at the desire of those of their clientele, who wish to send to Bombay for their WINES, decided to open a branch in that City, beg to notify to the Public that their BOMBAY BRANCH OPENS on April 1st (proximo), and that on and after that date they will be happy to supply those of their Constituents living in, or near, the Bombay Presidency, Sinde, the Punjaub, and Central India, from the Branch in question.

In the Bombay Branch, the Banking, Forwarding, and Clearing departments, will, as in the Calcutta House, be under experienced management.

WANTED,

AS SUPERINTENDENT of Works, a Civil Engineer for the Sukkur Municipality with experience of Water-Works and House-Connection. Knowledge of Mechanical Engineering desirable but not absolutely necessary. Salary, Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300. Apply to SECRETARY, Sukkur Municipality, with certificates and references before 20th April, 1896.

PIRBUX, President, Sukkur Municipality.

Sukkur, 26th March, 1896.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE 20th (Twentieth) AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per Share, has been declared for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 14th April 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 6th April, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Monday, the 6th April, to Monday, the 13th April, 1896, (both days inclusive).

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)

WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND.............. £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000

RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India:

STANLEY OAKES,

13-3 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE............................ Rs. 1.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32
YALLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs.	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	"	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,020,000 =	"	8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	"	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	"	1 13,006	2	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the reception of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividend Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, Ld.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.

THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

S. M. MOSES, Esq.

W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.

DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD., Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars

Apply to—

KING, KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries,

BOMBAY.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION

31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

ASSETS.................. £ 5,536,659

ANNUAL INCOME ...£ 1,012,786

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS £12,173,703

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

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NOTICES.

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PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.

The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer on or before 31st March next, will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.

Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.

New accounts will not be opened after this date.

The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.

The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors, Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Mrs. S. D. Sassoon as a Director and President made by the Board.

4TH.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1896, and to fix their remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st day of March to 14th day of April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1896.

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THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further-East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

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As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions, abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—"Journal of American FolkLore," October—December, 1894.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Lord Reay lecture on the Therapeutics of Indian Drugs, 4-30 p.m.
Marryat Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Durbar at Residence of H. H. Aga Khan, Nesbit Road.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naderi entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Bancoora on Sunday; the steamer Alecto left it on Saturday, and the steamer Taif on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Maria Teresa and Mirzapore entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Thorndale and Methley Hall left it on Saturday.

VALEDICTORY.—We regret to hear that Madame Lenz, who has practised with success, for between two and three years in Bombay as a teacher of European languages, leaves India to-morrow for good.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

SERIOUSLY KICKED BY A HORSE.—On Sunday last, one Pandoo Yessoo was leading a horse along the Girgaum Road, when the animal became restive and kicked a passer-by, named Raoji Fakirbux, aged thirty, on his face, breaking the nose. The injured man was treated at the J. J. Hospital, and allowed to go home.

ARRIVAL.—Rai Mungaldas Jamnadas, Adhikariji to his Holiness the Maharaja Tikayat Shri Goverdhanlalji, Maharaj of Nathdwara, the highest priest of the Hindu community; arrived by yesterday's mail with seven followers, and has put up on the Kalbadavie Road. Rai Mungaldas is a known Sanskrit scholar, and his administrative capacity has made him popular in the State. He has come here on some State business.

DURBAR AT NESBIT ROAD.—This evening, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, will hold a durbar at the mansion of his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, at Nesbit Road, for the purpose of presenting to Khan Bahadur Haji Kassum Haji Mitha and Rao Bahadur Narayen Meghaji Lokhande, the sanads of the titles of Khan Bahadur and Rao Bahadur, respectively, conferred upon them by his Excellency the Viceroy of India for services rendered by them to the State and the subjects at the time of the riots of August 1893.

SANATUN BHARAT DHARMA MAHA PARISHAD.—This social and religious Conference will be held on Good Friday and the following two days. It is now definitely settled that the chair will be taken by Shri Vallabhacharya Maharaj Dewaki Nandan. The president of the reception committee is not yet appointed. The selection lies among Shri Jiwanji Maharaj, Shri Maha Mahopadhya Gattulalji, Shrimant Sirdar Babasaheb Sanglikar, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, Shet Tribhowandas Virjiwandas Madhavdas, and Shrimant Vinayakrao Biwalkar, and they will be consulted. A large number of delegates will be present at the Conference. It may be remarked that, from the proceedings of the influential working committee of the Conference, it is apparent that this Conference in no way collides with the aims and objects of the other Conference.

PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK.—His Serene Highness Prince Francis of Teck, who is shortly leaving for Egypt, paid a farewell visit to Prince Samatsingji, of Palitana State, at his bungalow, on Cumballa Hill, yesterday. His Highness, who was accompanied by Captain Walton, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor, arrived in a Government House carriage about 11-30 a.m., and was received by the Kumar Saheb, and Mr. Merewether, the Personal Assistant, who conducted his Highness to the drawing room. After spending some time in conversation, his Highness was invited to inspect the collection of Indian arms and curiosities, and was also shown the Prince's riding Kathiawar horses, &c., in which his Highness took great interest. After the usual distribution of bouquets, garlands, and rose water, his Highness took his leave, and returned to Malabar Point.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.—Futteh Mahomed Abdulla, a weaver, employed at the Sassoon Silk Mill, and residing at Mount Road, Mazagon, has reported to the police that on Saturday he was going along the Victoria Road, when he was set upon by four persons, named Mahomed Hoosein Mir, Dasoo Kudrat, Ellahibux Babulla, and Tajmahomed Babulla. No. 1 stopped him and remonstrated with him about a "lota," and No. 2 struck with a stick on the head, causing a wound an inch and a-half in length, while Nos. 3 and 4 took off their shoes, and struck complainant several blows. Complainant then fell on the ground, and No. 3 seized a bundle of silk, valued at Rs. 19-8, which complainant had with him at the time, and then they all ran away. Inspector Hamilton, being informed of the occurrence, made inquiries, and ascertained that complainant and the four accused had a quarrel about the ownership of a "lota," and that complainant in order to wreak his revenge on accused, charged them falsely with robbery and assault. The police searched the houses of all the accused, but the alleged stolen silk was not discovered, but on going to the house of the complainant's brother a quantity of silk of the same number of yards and value, was found by the police. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the four accused were charged at the instance of Inspector Hamilton, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with highway robbery and assault. The case was remanded.

SALE OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S LAUNCH.

SUIT TO RECOVER COMMISSION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, 4th Judge.)

W. C. RAW VS. C. M. P. RAJ-SURIA.

MR. SHAMRAO M. RELL appeared for the plaintiff; while the defendant was represented by Mr. Cowasji B. Setna, solicitor. Plaintiff claimed to recover Rs.600, being the amount of commission at 5 per cent. for negotiating to the defendant the sale of his Highness the Gaekwar's steam-launch Pari in the month of February last.

Mr. Setna, on behalf of defendant, denied that plaintiff negotiated the sale, the authority of the plaintiff to enter into such contract, and also denied the commission and the sale.

The plaintiff in his evidence stated that defendant came to Bombay from Ceylon to purchase certain steam-launches. He bought Her Majesty's Clive's steam-launch through the plaintiff, and having inspected his Highness the Gaikwar's steam-launch Pari, expressed his desire to the plaintiff to buy it, and requested him to offer to his Highness's Government Rs. 8,500 for the same. The plaintiff afterwards opened communication with Mr. Richard Lynn, the Chief Engineer, Baroda State, who refused to accept the offer, and proposed that he would sell the steam-launch for Rs. 12,000, which the defendant accepted, and the launch was subsequently steamed and used and found to be satisfactory.

It also appeared from the evidence that the defendant telegraphed to his firm at Colombo for a remittance, but failing there, he requested the plaintiff to propose to his Highness the Gaekwar's Government that he would pay Rs. 3,500 down and draw on his Colombo firm at fifteen days' sight, and that he should be given delivery of the steam-launch, which he would take to Colombo, and if approved by his partner, he would honour the draft. The plaintiff communicated this to Mr. Lynn, who acceded to the terms, except that he would not allow the steam-launch to be removed from the Bombay Harbour until the whole amount was paid. This concession the defendant was unwilling to make, and therefore he went to Baroda with his solicitor, Mr. Oonwalla, and induced the authorities to cancel the contract.

His Honour, the Fourth Judge, on the evidence, held that there was a complete contract brought about by the plaintiff. Although the plaintiff was not bound to commute the subsequent proposal as regards the payment, yet he did it, and caused the Gaekwar's Government to make certain concession, but the defendant wanted to take away the launch to Colombo before payment. This was not reasonable, but so far as the plaintiff was concerned, he brought about the contract, and was entitled to his commission. His Honour, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 600 and court costs, and certified Rs. 51 as professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader, and granted immediate execution against the defendant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY IN HOLY WEEK.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address, and Story of the Cross.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

7-30 a.m.—Ante-Communion, Service with Address by Rev. W. G. Peel.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

THE UMERKHADI AND COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

BULKLEY AND CO. VS. P. C. H. SNOW AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE plaintiffs, well-known engineers, brought this suit to have it declared that the withdrawal of the Umerkhadi and Colaba Drainage Works, undertaken by them, was in violation of the contract between the parties and was illegal. That the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 76,382-8-4 and Rs. 51,344-3-3, or such other sums as shall be found due to the plaintiffs on an account being taken. That the defendants be ordered to pay a further sum of Rs. 38,829 in respect of the Colaba contract, and a sum of Rs. 37,333 in respect of the Umerkhadi contract, or other sum, as damages suffered by the plaintiff through loss of reputation and loss incurred through the extra cost of the work done by the plaintiffs owing to the non-payment of monies due to the plaintiffs. That the account of interest due upon the Government promissory notes deposited as security by the plaintiffs may be ascertained, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

Jaganath Luximon was further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the defendants, regarding the measurements he had made of the work done by the plaintiffs. The inspector had ordered that no trenches should be filled in until he had tested them. Witness, as he went to the works, saw the trenches being filled in, and concluded that they had been tested. Another reason for his saying so, was that he saw them being tested. Witness was given a plan of the works and was questioned at great length as to the measurements and discussions of trenches, etc. He admitted that, in the plan before him, the copyist had left out marking certain measurements. There were some places where, by oversight, the copyist had omitted to show the connecting lines. (Mr. Inverarity cross-examined the witness at great length in order to discredit his measurements as marked on a map before him.) Witness admitted that he made a plan of the Umerkhadi works on the same principles as the Colaba plan. The plaintiffs' firm had plans made of the state of the works both at Colaba and at Umerkhadi, when they were taken out of the fir..'s hands. (Corrects himself.) At the time the work was taken out of the hands of the firm such work as had been done was shown on the original plans. No new plans were made, and no lines were drawn on the tracings after the work was taken out of the plaintiffs' hands.

Was anything prepared at that time to show the work that was done and that which was not done?—No separate plans were prepared. The work that was done was shown on this tracing, and what remained was shown on the other tracings. Witness used to mark the lines on the plan from day to-day as the work progressed. The Umerkhadi plan was marked in the same way. In some places where the manholes were not complete, and the trenches were complete, witness had marked on the plan as complete.

When you found the trench filled in, did you mark it as complete or not?—Yes.

And you assumed that it had been tested?—The mistree also certified that it had been tested. I did assume that it had been tested.

His lordship: I suppose this case will last many, many days. Might not some agreement be come to as to the measurements?

Mr. Scott: I had suggested Mr. Bulkley, and Mr. Smith agreeing as to the measurements.

His lordship: I would suggest your coming to some agreement in order to shorten the inquiry. I am painfully impressed with the length of the enquiry.

Mr. Inverarity said if Mr. Scott and Mr. Bulkley came to his office, he and Mr. Raikes would go over the proofs; and if Mr. Bulkley would not agree to their measurements as proved, there was an end of the matter. If he agreed, the enquiry would be so far shortened.

The court then adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

SECRET DEALINGS BETWEEN INSOLVENTS AND PARTICULAR CREDITORS.

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTI VS. CAZI SEEDIK MIA CAZI AHMED.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, who had dismissed the plaintiff's suit subject to the opinion of the High Court upon three questions which he had stated. The suit was brought for the recovery of Rs. 1,600 under a bond executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff on the 7th June, 1893, at which time the defendant was an insolvent and had obtined his personal discharge, but not his final discharge, and against whom judgment had been entered up in the name of the Official Assignee. Under these circumstances the Chief Judge threw out the claim as being inconsistent with the provisions of the Statute and the interests of other creditors of the insolvent; and their lordships confirmed his decision.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said: This is a case stated for the opinion of the High Court by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay. The facts are fully stated in the reference. The suit was for the recovery of Rs. 1,600 under a bond executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff on the 7th June, 1893. At the date of the execution of the bond the defendant was an insolvent who had obtained his personal discharge under section 47, but not his final discharge under section 59 or section 60 of the Indian Insolvent Act, 11 and 12 Vic., C., 21, and against whom judgment had been entered up in the name of the Official Assignee under section 86. The plaintiff was one of the scheduled creditors, his debt being for more than Rs.4,000, and he had opposed the insolvent's discharge. The bond recites the insolvency proceedings, and states that subsequently to the entering up of judgment, the insolvent had settled with all his creditors except the plaintiff. That statement is found by the Chief Judge to be untrue. The bond then sets forth that the plaintiff had agreed to a proposal made by the insolvent to settle the claim for Rs. 4,000 odd in the manner following, namely, that the insolvent should pay Rs. 800 in cash; but he should immediately apply to the Insolvent Court to have satisfaction entered up on the judgment; that upon this being done, he should execute in favour of the plaintiff a conveyance of certain property subject to a mortgage; that if owing to certain persons who had previously contracted to purchase the property insisting on carrying out their contract, this could not be done, he should execute an assignment to the plaintiff of his right, title, and interest in the balance of the purchase-money; and that in the event of his failing to apply to the court and to execute the conveyance or assignment, he should pay to the plaintiff a further sum of Rs. 1,600 in cash. The Chief Judge dismissed the suit, subject to the opinion of this court upon three questions which he has stated. The first question is "whether a debt which has been inserted in an insolvent's schedule, and in respect of which he has obtained his personal discharge, and which has moreover been included in the judgment entered up against him in favour of the Official Assignee, can form a good consideration for a new promise to pay the same debt.' If it were necessary to decide that question I should have great difficulty in answering it in the affirmative. In England it is settled that a promise to pay a debt barred by bankruptcy is a mere "medium pactum," as there is no consideration for it—Jones vs. Phelps (20 W. R. 92), Heather vs. Webb (2 C. P. D. 1)—though it is binding if there is new consideration: Jenkeman vs. Cook (4 Ex. D. 26). In India the same principle would apply to a promise by an insolvent without new consideration to pay a debt from which he had obtained his final discharge, the Contract Act containing no exception in favour of much promises, such as section 25 (3) in favour promises to pay debts barred by limitation. How far the principle would apply to a promise without new consideration to pay a debt in respect of which the insolvent has obtained only his personal, and not his final discharge, which is included in the judgment entered up against him in favour of the Official Assignees, and as to which the creditor's remedy, though not strictly speaking barred, is transferred to the Official Assignee, who alone can recover the debt in the manner and subject to the conditions provided by the statute is a question which we need not consider, because it has not really been argued before us. What the learned counsel for the plaintiff contended was that there was ample new consideration for the bond in suit. He argued that in the first place the plaintiff gave up a considerable part of the debt and impliedly assented to satisfaction being entered up on the judgment so far as concerned him, and that secondly he impliedly gave up his right to oppose the insolvent's final discharge. Whether this argument is sound depends chiefly upon the construction to be placed upon the bond. Having regard to the document as a whole, and in particular to the recital that the insolvent had proposed to "settle the claim" of the plaintiff in the manner following, think that the bond must be regarded as a compromise by which the plaintiff, in satisfaction of his claim for Rs. 4,000 agreed to accept from the defendant a present cash payment of Rs. 800, and either the execution of a conveyance or assignment or the payment of a further Rs. 1,600 in cash. I think that he impliedly gave up, in consideration of the bond, his right to share in any future rateable distribution under section 56 of the Act. If, after the execution of the bond, any sum were obtained by the Official Assignee for the purpose of such distribution, it would under section 86 be distributed according to the mode directed in the case of a dividend, and under section 40 the plaintiff would have to prove his claim to share in the same manner and subject to the like deductions, conditions, and provisions, as in the English Bankruptcy Acts for the time being in force. Under the rules contained in the second schedule of the Bankruptcy Act, 1889, he would have to verify it by an affidavit showing its particulars, and under Form 72 of the forms in the Appendix of the Bankruptcy Rules, 1886, made under section 127 of the Act, the affidavit must state that debt still remains due and unsatisfied, and that neither the claimant nor any person by his order has received any manner of satisfaction or security except as specified. If Rs. 800 or any other sum had been received on account of the scheduled debt that would have to be stated in the affidavit, and the Official Assignee in making a rateable distribution under section 86 would take such payment into account. If upon any such claim being made, it were brought to the knowledge of the Official Assignee, that the claim had been fully satisfied by payment or the acceptance of a bond or otherwise, he would disallow it. I understand that this represents the practice of the Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court at Bombay. Whether the Official Assignee in addition to disallowing the claim, would or could take steps to recover for the benefit of the creditors generally so much of the money paid to the claimant as exceeded the sum to which he would be entitled on a rateable distribution is another question. At all events the plaintiff could not in disregard of a settlement of this kind still claim for the whole debt under section 86, and that being so, I think that he does give up a part of his claim. It was contended for the defendant that the plaintiff would not be bound by any undertaking to give up part of the claim, and in support of this contention the case of Foakes vs. Beer (L. R. 9 App. Cas. 605) was cited. That case, however, which was decided by the House of Lords with great reluctance, Lord Blackburn almost dissenting, does not represent the law of British India: see Mr. Whitley Stokes's note to section 63 of the Contract Act, Pollock on Contracts (6th ed.), p. 177, note, and Manohar Koyal vs. Thakurdas Naskar (I. L. R. 15 Cal. at p. 320). If this view is correct, if the plaintiff by accepting the bond impliedly gives up his right as a schedule creditor under section 86, I think it follows, as contended by Mr. Inverarity, that he also impliedly gives up the right, which is accessory to it, of opposing the final discharge of the insolvent. Whether a consideration of that kind is lawful, whether an agreement by a scheduled creditor not to oppose the discharge, in consideration of a promise by the insolvent to pay part of the debt, is in accordance with public policy, is a point which I shall discuss in connection with the third question referred to us by the Chief Judge.

(To be concluded.)

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAGHAVENDRA KRISHNA.

THIS was a reference by Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who forwarded the papers and proceedings in a criminal case instituted by Mr. V.V. Phadke, Subordinate Judge of Gadag, who granted sanction for the prosecution on a charge of perjury against the accused, a pleader of his court. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appeared for the accused.

It appears that Mr. Raghavendra was pleader on behalf of the Gadag Municipality in a suit pending before the Sub-Judge. On the 15th December last, the Sub-Judge wrote to the pleader asking for a certain notice which had not been filed in the suit. The next day he called the pleader into his chambers and again asked for the production of it, which was promised. As the promise was not kept, the Chairman of the Municipality was summoned to produce the same. The notice, however, was not produced on the plea that the President's sanction was necessary. Thinking the pleader to be the cause of the default, the Sub-Judge put him on oath and asked him why he had not produced the notice. The pleader, in reply, said that no promise was given by him for the production and that he had received the note of the 15th December. Upon this the Sub-Judge issued a notice on him calling upon him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury and sent the sanction to the First-class Magistrate, who at that time happened to be near Gadag. An appeal was made against the sanction and the Sessions Judge made the reference to the High Court. In making the reference, the Sessions Judge observed that the Sub-Judge had no authority to examine the pleader on oath. There was no evidence on record, the Sessions Judge remarked, to show that what the pleader had stated on oath was "prima facie" untrue. The Sub-Judge, the Sessions Judge thought, appeared to have acted with great hostility to the pleader. The extraordinarily rapid procedure adopted by the Sub-Judge, the Sessions Judge submitted, required further explanation and if what appeared "prima facie" from the facts to be correct, Mr. Phadke was not a fit person to be entrusted with the responsibilities of a Sub-Judge.

Their lordships, in disposing of the reference, remarked that what had been urged as reason for interference by this court could have been urged before the magistrate. There was no sufficient material for dealing with the allegations, and, therefore, the court could not use them as a resaon for interference. Their lordships did not burden themselves with a matter within the competence of a lower tribunal, and returned the record and proceedings.

DAMODHUR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Dr. Pestonji Muncherji presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit to you their report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended on the 31st of December, 1895. Your directors have the pleasure to observe that the statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 95,027-7-7; they have to congratulate you upon this satisfactory result of the first year's working of your company's mill. From the above sum of profit your directors have deemed it advisable to carry Rs. 40,000 to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of profit of Rs. 55,027-7-7 for disposal. Your directors beg to state that in terms of article 121 of the articles of association of the company an account called "The Preliminary Expenses Account" had been opened in the books of the company to which all charges incurred for carrying on the business of the company from its establishment till the working of your mill have been debited from time to time. As will be seen from the balance-sheet, this sum now amounts to Rs. 44,410-13-10. Your directors have deemed it expedient to appropriate Rs. 10,000, from the above balance of profit towards writing off a portion of the above charges, thus reducing the amount to Rs. 34,410-13-10, which, your directors hope will be gradually written off from the profits of the company in subsequent years. After deducting the above two sums amounting to Rs. 50,000 from the profits of the year, there remains a balance of Rs. 45,027-7-7 to the credit of the profit and loss account from which your directors recommend the shareholders to declare a dividend of Rs. 59 per share for the year ended the 31st of December last on the 852 shares subscribed by shareholders, which will absorb Rs. 42,600, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,427-7-7 to be carried forward to next year's account. Your directors are glad to state that there is a good demand in the local and China markets for the different counts of yarn produced at your mills, and large sales of the same have already been made for forward delivery. The mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton, stores, etc., at your mill have been insured for Rs. 13,45,000. Mr. Vasanji Damodhur, having disqualified himself by selling off his shares, ceased to be a director of the company. Your directors have appointed Mr. Damodhur Lukhmidas a director in his place. You are requested to approve this appointment. Two of your directors, Messrs. Khimji Bodani and Nanalal Bhogilal, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman, the above report, together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1895, was adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared. The appointment made by the board of directors of Mr. Damodhur Lukhmidas as a director of the company, in place of Mr. Vasanji Damodhur, was confirmed. Messrs. Khimji Bodani and Nanalal Bhogilal, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for their able and efficient management of the affairs of the company during the year under report. Messrs. Jethalal Bhogilal and Lukhmidas Girdhardas were re-appointed auditors, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each. The customary compliment to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

The Madras Budget will be presented at the Council meeting on the 8th April. The total revenue for 1895-96 is expected to exceed the Budget figure by Rs. 8,81,000, and the charges to be Rs. 6,74,000 less than the estimate. The increases of revenue occur under nearly all heads. The ensuing year, which is the last of the current provincial contract, is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 41,88,000. The receipts are estimated at Rs. 3,27,67,000 and the charges at Rs. 3,42,93,000 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 26,62,000. The estimated expenditure in the ensuing year allows for a general saving in the item of exchange compensation allowances as compared with the Budget of 1895-96 owing to the percentage of salary admissible being taken at Rs. 15-5-11 as against Rs. 19,313 in 1895-96.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils attending the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Gymnastic Institution, situated on the Esplanade, to the east of the Elphinstone High School, took place, on Saturday afternoon last, in the presence of a large gathering of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. A shamianah had been erected to the north of the play-grounds for the accommodation of ladies, while a high broad screen of white cloth, ecrected on the east side, protected from the rays of the sun those who sat in the open grounds. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presided. Among those present were: the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. B. Phillips, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, the Rev. Father Steins, the Rev. Father Hegglin, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Ardasir Nusserwanjee Mody, Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy, K. R. Cama, D. R. Chichgar, Manockjee Cowasjee Petit, Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, M. E. Morris, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Framjee Bomonjee Master, Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, M. M. Murzban, R. J. Tata, Dr. Framjee Shapurjee, Dr. Kavasjee E. Dadachanjee, Dr. Dhunjeesha H. Patel, Dr. M. D. Cama, Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee, F. R. Vicajee, K. M. Shroff, Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy Patel, Muncherjee Framjee Patel, the honorary superintendent, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, honorary secretary of the gymnasium, and many others. The Band of the New High School played a selection of music during the proceedings.

Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, the zealous honorary secretary, read the report on the working of the institution, from which the following are extracts. Addressing the chairman, Mr. Patel said: We have great pleasure in welcoming you here at this prize-distribution and beg to thank you heartily for the favour accorded to us of coming among us and presiding over this assembly. We regard it as an honour to be presided over by a gentleman from the native community who has risen by the force of his own high worth and merit to the exalted and trusted position of a judge of the High Court. (Cheers). Sir, this gymnasium commenced its existence 38 years ago, and passing through several vicissitudes has now attained a greater stability than ever before, as will be observed from the statement of the affairs of the Society for the past 12 months, ending 31st December 1895. During the year under report 148 pupils have taken benefit of the athletic instruction imparted here They were comprised of 105 Parsees, 35 Hindoos, 5 Mahomedans, and 3 Christians, coming from different schools and colleges. There are also 20 business men who partake of the Gymnasium's benefit. This year the examination of the pupils was kindly conducted by Lieut. A. J. Peile, R. A., and Mr. B. J. B. Stephens, both best fitted on account of their wide experience and extensive connection with athletic sports to pick out the successful pupils. Their report is very favourable. A few extracts from it will suffice to impart a correct idea of what has been accomplished here during the last year. "Taking the performance of the first class first, they gave proof of very considerable attainments and their work was extremely good, especially on the parallel and horizontal bars, and the marks obtained must be considered, bearing in mind the fact that they were awarded on a very high standard. The most noteworthy thing about the 1st and 2nd classes was the generally even excellence of the work all round. In the 1st class all the candidates with one exception, were fewer marks behind the first than he was behind full marks, which shows most careful training. In the second class the first boy having obtained 100 out of 120, the next with the exception of the last two all got more than 87, and we must repeat that all the exercises were judged with great severity. In conclusion we beg to congratulate the committee and all concerned in the institution on the excellence of their work, not only the performances but the appearance and general demeanour of all the boys call for the highest praise, and we hope that the institution will continue to flourish." We regret extremely that, owing to the departure of particular regiments from Bombay, we have been temporarily deprived of the services of the two certificated European Military Gymnastic Instructors we had last year. The committee are sensible of the good effect made on the institution by their employment, and therefore are solicitous to replace them by other qualified European Military Instructors if they could be had within the pecuniary means available. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 300 per annum as grant-in-aid towards contributing to the pay of the instructors, the committee making up the other moiety; the difficulty, however, has been to get a competent man at all; the committee having failed to obtain the services of a man in Bombay, applied to the Central Gymnasium at Poona; an instructor was available, but the salary asked for, besides board and lodging, was much too big for the committee to pay in their present state of finances. The pupils who have been recommended by the examiners for gold and silver medals and other prizes are as follows:—1. Merwanji Cursetji Katelli—Certificate for general proficiency in Gymnastics. 2. Bomonji Cursetji Katelli—Oostad Nusserwanji Cowasji Kerrawalla Gold Medals for coming high in general proficiency in Gymnastics and Framji Dinshaw Petit Silver Medal for excellence on the Vaulting Horse. 3. Kaikhushru Rustamji Dalal—Merwanji Nusserwanji Bhownagri Silver Medal for being the next in general proficiency in Gymnastics and Jamshedji Nusserwanji Petit Silver Medal for excellence on the Indian Pole. 4. Muncherji Cursetji Katelli—Pestonji Dajibhai Unwalla Silver Medal for excellence on the Horizontal Bars and Lady Harris prize for coming up in general proficiency in Gymnastics. 5. Nagesh Vasudev Gunaji—Framji Sorabji Bhownagri Silver Medal for excellence on the Parallel Bars and Lord Harris prize for coming up in general proficiency in Gymnastics. 6. Framroze Cawasji Doctor—Kumar Shri Samatsingjee Soorsingjee Silver Medal for best attendance and good conduct. 7. Dinshaw Cooverji Guzder—Framji Dinshaw Petit prize for being the first in general proficiency in Gymnastics in the Second Class. 8. Bapuji Edulji Joshi—Byramji Nusserwanjee Seervai prize for being the second in general proficiency in Gymnastics in the Second Class. 9. Jehangirji Jamaspji Tata—Muncherji Pestonji Chichgar prize for being the third in general proficiency in Gymnastics in the Second Class. 10. Kaikhushru Cawasji Bhomishaw—Framji Dinshaw Petit prize for being the first in general proficiency in Gymnastics in the Third Class. 11. Ardeshir Dorabjee Kapadia—Ardeshir Dossabhoy Moonshi prize for being the second in general proficieney in Gymnastics in the Third Class. We are thankful to Bai Avabai, widow of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, for a handsome donation of Rs. 1,500 for annual prizes in the name of her late lamented husband, and to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., for a further contribution of Rs. 1,000 that he has made to our endowment funds, adding to his previous obligation of having already done so much in the past for the promotion of the best interests of this gymnasium. We are also thankful to Mr. Kaikhosru Ardeshir Moonshi for a donation of Rs. 200 for an annual prize in the name of his father, the late Mr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Moonshi, who was for the last 24 years an active member of the committee of this institution, and who, we are sorry to say, died on the eve of our last prize-distribution when H. E. the Governor had presided. We here beg to draw the attention of the several charitably disposed members of our native community who have at their heart the physical advancement of the young student class to the fact that we are not as strong in the endowments as we should wish, and as would make us independent of casual annual contributions which are always precarious. Those who are blessed with abundance are solicited to assist this institution with their generous benefactions to enable it to carry out all the different improvements which the committee are desirous of introducing provided they had enough funds at their disosal. In conclusion, we have again to thank you for your kind attendance, and we may hope that the support given to physical education by your presence this day may conduce to bring more students, Mahomedans especially, to this gymnasium, to take the benefit of the advantages afforded by it. (Loud applause.)

The boys of the institution then went through the following athletic exercises:—Dumb-bells, board, parallel bars, Indian clubs, Indian pole, trapeze, ropes, horizontal bars, physical drill, and rush. These were gone through with much skill and dexterity and afforded much amusement. They were frequently applauded.

The chairman next distributed prizes of books, gold medals, silver medals, dumb-bells, bats, boxing gloves, &c.

The chairman, in addressing the assembly, thanked the managers of the institution for giving him an opportunity of being present on the occasion, and for the very kind and appreciative manner in which mention had been made concerning himself in the report, which was very encouraging indeed to persons presiding at such public functions. The exercises that had been gone through that afternoon showed the remarkable strength, but also great skill and agility on the part of those who performed those exercises. Unfortunately, he had himself never gone through similar exercises, and he could not therefore appreciate them at their proper worth, but a gentleman with whom he was just speaking on the subject informed him that he had the advantage, when in England, of going through a course of such gymnastics, and assured him that it required an amount of perseverance, muscular strength and skill to acquire that excellence which had been exhibited by the performers that evening. He felt sure that the wonderful progress made by the pupils must have been a great source of pleasure and gratification not only to the present managers and the promoters of the institution, but also to the large concourse of ladies and gentlemen who surrounded him, showing that the natives of India were now becoming more and more alive to the advantages of physical exercises and physical training, which had always been, if not the chief, one of the chief aims of all the educational institutions in Europe. They had always felt and admired the strength, vigour and robustness of European students not only mentally, but physically also, and he believed that it did not require much consideration to arrive at the conclusion that the strength of mind could not be obtained without a certain amount of physical capacity for exertion and endurance. They had been told from their infancy that there was "mens sana in corpore sano." He never till that evening actually realised what it meant, but he was now able to understand, and he thought the large assembly also must have appreciated it, that it was absolutely necessary that students who received instruction in the close atmosphere of the school, should at the end of their busy day visit such well-appointed, airy and open playgrounds for the purpose of giving exercise to their muscles and limbs, and generally improve their physical constitution to enable them to continue their studies with ease and as little labour as possible. (Applause.) It was to be regretted that the several educational institutions in Bombay, with few exceptions, were not, for circumstances over which they had no control, in a position to attach gymnasia to them to afford facilities to the students to prosecute both mental and physical training at one and the same place, but such deficiencies had been happily supplied by gymnasia like these, which did excellent work in the city. (Hear, hear.) There had been loud complaints of late that those who went in for higher studies became weak, emaciated, and enervated, but if such students were to take advantage of an institution like this, there was not the least doubt that not only would such complaints cease to be, but that th younger generation would both mentally and physically be able to hold their own in their battle of life. It appeared from the report that the institution was open to all the various communities of this city, but he was sorry to observe that, though the Parsees availed themselves largely of it, his co-religionists, who were backward even in regard to mental training, were conspicuous by their absence as far as that institution was concerned. It was stated by some that Mussalmans were incapable of learning, dull and effete, if not effeminated, and though they had had a glorious career in the past, their mental powers had been exhausted, and that they must continue to remain in the background in physique as compared with the other nationalities, as was the case in regard to mental culture. It was also stated that the Mussalmans, instead of taking up the pen, always clung to the old-fashioned weapon like the sword which had been wrenched out of their hands; but their absence from the gymnasium and other educational institutions did not prove that they were necessarily void of any mental capacity. He hoped and trusted that the one effect of the proceedings that evening would at least be to call the attention of the Mahomedan community to the existence and the excellence of the institution, and that in future years when the reports were read to such assemblies, it might not be said that out of 1481 pupils they had only five representatives of the Mahomedan community. He was so much convinced of the excellence of the institution, that he had resolved to send one of his own sons, who attended a neighbouring educational institution, to take advantage of the gymnasium—(cheers)—and thus give an example to other members of his community. (Renewed cheers.) He had nothing further to add to his remarks, which he concluded by stating that he was simply astounded at the gymnastic feats and great skill exhibited by the pupils, and that he was glad that the managers of the institution gave him an opportunity to visit the institution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. K. R. Cama, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that what the managers of the institution bore in mind was that they did not encourage acrobatic feats, but only such exercises as developed the muscles and limbs of those who attended the institution.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

J. N. PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE annual general meeting of the life-members and subscribers of the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Fort Reading Room and Library was held, yesterday evening, at its premises, Church Gate Street, Mr. Hormusji Shapurjee, solicitor, presiding. The following report of the managing committee was read to the meeting by Mr. J. P. Mistri:—

The managing committee have great pleasure in laying before you their report for the year 1895. It is gratifying to note that the library continues steadily to increase in its number of subscribers, so that at the close of the year we had 1,050 members on our rolls. This is a sure and unfailing index of the popularity our library enjoys, and as the numbers grow on increasing year after year, we have sure hopes that by the time we are enabled to remove to our new buildings, now under erection, we shall have more than 1,200 members. Our new building has made a fair progress, and we had the rare good fortune of having the foundation-stone laid by our distinguished princely citizen, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. This auspicious occasion will long be remembered by the members of the institute. The 16th of March, 1896, was the eighth anniversary of the lamented death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, and it was therefore the desire of his revered mother, Bai Dinbai, that the foundation-stone of the building to prepetuate his memory should be laid that day by the venerable head of the Petit family. A marble tablet detailling the history of this library has been laid under the foundation-stone; and when the building is completed a tablet will be put up perpetuating the generosity and benevolence of the liberal donor of the institute. We can only say that the new building will be an additional ornament to the city, and we cordially wish that Bai Dinbai may long live to see the magnificent institute flourish and grow in its usefulness. Our sincere and grateful acknowledgments are due to this liberal-hearted lady for her unstinted generosity and beneficence. Members.—We began the year under report with 972 members, and we closed it with 1,050. In 1875 we had 263 members, in 1885 we had 609, and in 1895 we close with 1,050. We need not say that no better proof can be given of the usefulness and importance of our institution. We have 14 life-members, 110 first-class, 125 second-class, and 801 third-class members. Finances.—The conversion of our Government Securities into the 3½ per cent. has naturally yielded us less interest than in the preceding year. Our investments consist of Port Trust bonds of the value of Rs. 26,000, Government Loans of the value of Rs. 10,500, and the balance at our Bankers is Rs. 1,461-10-0. All this, no doubt, shews a healthy state of affairs, as we have been able to add to our reserve fund notwithstanding very heavy expenses. Receipts and Expenditure.—As against Rs. 5,844-12-0 collected in 1894 by way of subscription, our receipts during 1895 amounted to Rs. 6,427-14-0, interest from investments Rs. 817-1-1, and from sundry account and house-rent Rs 655-14-0. The total receipts including previous balance amounted to Rs. 9,108-4-1 while our expenditure has been Rs. 8,436-10-19, being Rs. 5,176-13 for establishment, house-rent, gas, printing and sundry charges, Rs. 2,114-6-9, for subscriptions to newspapers, periodicals, and reviews, and Rs. 1,145-7-1 for purchase of new books. We have added a large number of reviews, magazines, and newspapers to our list, and it will be seen that while in 1894 we spent Rs. 735-2 for local and Indian newspapers, and Rs. 994-4 for English and foreign periodicals, we spent during 1895 Rs. 858-3 and Rs. 1,256, respectively for Indian and English papers and periodicals, special general meetings were held to authorise the honorary secretary to take an agreement to lease, from the Government, of plot No. 61 on the Esplaande, and we are glad to say that the formal agreement is completed and duly registered. By a special resolution passed at one of our meetings, Rule 53 was altered and the library has since April last been kept open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily. Presents of Books:—We have to thank the Director of Public Instruction, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Bai Dinbai N. Petit, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, and the Bombay Government, for presents of valuable books and reports. We have also great pleasure in mentioning that Bai Heerabai, the widow of Mr. Jemsetjee N. Petit, has kindly presented to the Library the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Bratannica. Before concluding, we have to revert to a notice of the melancholy death of one of our trustees, lamented Shett Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who always took a warm interest in the affairs of this library. His death has been a very severe blow to his family and his community, and this library has lost in him an ardent supporter and a highly useful trustee.

The above report together with the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December last, was adopted and passed. Scrutineers were appointed to make, report on the votes received for the election of a new committee and office-bearers. The auditors were re-elected. A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring committee for the satisfactory management of the affairs of the institution. A vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THE Scotch papers have been interviewing Admiral M'Clure, of the Chinese Navy, who is now on a visit to the West of Scotland. Of Admiral M'Clure, who has the rank of a Mandarin of the Second Class, much was heard during the Chino-Japanese war. He now has much to say of the fighting, and while he condemns the Chinese Army, he can find many words of praise for the Navy. Of the battle of Wei-hai-Wei he says that if the land forces had fought as well as the fleet, the Japanese might have had a different tale to tell. It is curious to read that the Admiral says most of the Germans who had been in the pay of China for many years had little stomach for the fight, and when the war came to their doors, and actual dangerous work had to be done, they suddenly discovered that they were wanted elsewhere. On the other hand, not a single Englishman, Scotsman, or Irishman, he had in his fleet, either as officer or gunner, deserted his post, but bravely stuck to him to the last. This remark will arouse mingled feelings across the Chanel.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

DEATH OF SIRDAR RAO NANA MOROBA.

SIRDAR RAO NANA MOROBA, J.P., a retired Government official, and also a well-known citizen of Bombay, died yesterday morning, at day break, at his residence, on Pallow Road, Chira Bazaar, after an illness of a week. The Sirdar, who had been attended by Drs. Manser, Hatch, and Viegas, succumbed to inflamation and affection of the lungs, in his old age. Mr. Nana, who was born of a highly respectable family, had the misfortune to lose his father, when very young. This circumstance interferred with his early education, but he made up the deficiency un... the fostering care of two respected pioneers of education in this Presidency, viz., Messrs. Rev. R. Nesbit and J. Murray Mitchell, D.D. Mr. Nana commenced life, at an early age, as a clerk in the Commissariat Department, and rose to an enviable position in the same by dint of perseverance, energy, and industry. Gifted with an intellect of a high order, his aspirations were soon directed towards the education and amelioration of his countrymen, during a period (1845) when education in Western India was in its infancy, Mr. Nana translated, in conjunction with his friend, the late Mr. Madhavarao Moroji, and completed a work in Marathi, the want of which was then long felt, containing a series of lessons on science and arts, history and morals. Government subscribed for a thousand copies of the work, and made it a text book in their schools and for the examinations of the Government officers. The first edition was soon exhausted, and a second edition had to be printed. The second volume of Berguin's Children's Friend was translated for use in Government schools. The Sirdar took a prominent part in debating clubs and other improvement societies, and lent the use of his own house and assisted them by literary and pecuniary contributions. But in the midst of these self-imposed avocations for the moral and religious improvement of his countrymen, Mr. Nana was very particular in the performance of his official duties. He, therefore, soon secured both the confidence and encomiums of his official superiors.

When in 1857 the Indian Mutiny broke out, he was selected to accompany the Central India Field Forces as Head Assistant to Major Gordon in charge of the Commisariat. For the valuable services then rendered the Government of India conferred on him the title of "Rao," and a costly palanquin with an adequate allowance to maintain it for life. The words of the sanad conferring these grants are as follows: "It has appeared from the communication of the Government of Bombay that while serving under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., during the revolt, Nana Moroba was present in action, rendered services, and evinced his loyalty by supplying carts and other necessaries. Such conduct met with my approbation. I have been graciously pleased to confer on him the grants, &c." In a letter addressed by Sir Hugh Rose to the Adjutant-General of the Army he writes: "I beg to state that I do not enter into the merits of. . . who were not in any way under my orders; but on the other hand I beg leave earnestly to recommend to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the excellent services rendered by Nana Moroba. . . . and to express a sincere hope that their reward for what he then did under the most trying circumstances in the field may not be inferior to that granted to their colleagues who remaind at home." The sanad was presented to him by the Commander-in-Chief of India with military honors in the presence of a batallion of artillery with guns, and European and Native troops. On his return from campaign, Rao Nana was made a J.P., presented with a medal and clasp, and promoted in the service.

Rao Nana soon afterwards retired from the Government Service into private life. Being of active habits he found vent for his energies in starting the Ishvar Chintaka Bhakta Samaj, while befriending the Prarthana Samaj, towards which he contributed Rs. 125. In connection with the Ishvar Chinta B. Samaj he delivered a series of sermons and lectures. Our late townsman associated himself with several useful institutions in Bombay, to wit libraries, gymnasiums, baths, girls' and vedic schools, charitable funds, &c. He had up to the day of his death a dispensary of his own, where medicine was supplied to the poor and needy free of charge. Recently Government made him a second-class Sirdar of the Deccan, and presented him with a dress of honour. His affable and genial disposition endeared him to all who have come in contact with him. The key of his success in life appears to have been his regular habits, strict devotion to duty, and sympathy for his fellow brethren. When the last honour was conferred on him his friends and admirers voted him an address at an entertainment given in his honour. He was presented with a silver tea-plate. The speeches delivered on the occasion and the highly complimentary notices of the press have been printed in a brochure and distributed among his friends and admirers. Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba leaves behind him his beloved wife, five promising sons, a daughter, grandsons, and a large circle of relations and friends to bemoan his loss. His bereavement will be all the more keenly felt by his own community since he held the Receivership of the Mumbadavie, the chief Hindu Temple in Bombay, and was steward of a provident fund.

TEAK-TREES ON WARKAS LAND.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has addressed the following memorial to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department:—

Sir,—We have the honor, by direction of the Council of the Presidency Association, to submit the following representation on the subject of teak trees in Pot-warkas and warkas lands, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

2. As Government are aware, the Forest Commission in their report strongly recommended that Government should concede all trees standing on rice lands, including Pot-warkas lands, to the occupants, and that teak trees standing on ordinry warkas lands, should be sold to occupants under certain restrictions.

3. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of Bombay were pleased to issue orders whereby all trees in rice and other cultivated lands were conceded to the occupants, and the question of teak trees in the ordinary warkas lands, was reserved for future consideration and orders which have not yet been issued.

4. Unfortunately the orders did not expressly mention Pot-warkas lands; but it was clear that Government did not exempt them from the orders conceding the trees, as these lands were not included in the ordinary warkas lands as to the teak trees on which the Government reserved their decision. Besides, the concession already made must be held to include teak trees in Pot-warkas lands as it is only on these lands that any appreciable number of teak trees are to be found, there being few if any such trees on the rice and other descriptions of cultivated lands.

5. It seems, however, that the orders of Government in the matter have not been properly understood in the moffussil especially in the Thana District where, notwithstanding the orders passed by Government, occupants are not allowed to have teak standing on their Pot-warkas lands. These lands are really appertenant to rice lands, and form part and parcel of the latter and are or comprised within the boundaries of rice lands. They are, in many instances, inextricably mixed up with rice lands.

6. This action of the local Revenue and Forest authorities has, in the opinion of the Council, very greatly reduced if not altogether nullified, the value of the concession which the Government, as the Council understands, have made, acting upon the strong and unanimous recommendation of the Forest Commission.

7. Again, as no orders have been issued by Government regarding the disposal of teak standing on pure warkas lands, a great deal of uncertainty and discontent, which existed at the date of the appointment of the Forest Commission, still exist; and the action of the Forest authorities in putting up to auction trees in occupied warkas lands, is producing and amount of dissatisfaction which may be obviated by the adoption of the recommendations of the Forest Commission on this subject which, the Council beg to submit, are conceived as much in a sprit of justice as of liberality. The chief beneficial effect of the adoption of these recommendations will be that the rayat will be saved from direct interference with his property on the part of the employes of the Forest Department, and will feel confident that any trees that may grow on his warkas lands will henceforth belong to him and be thus encouraged to preserve and increase the number of trees on his lands.

8. The Council have little doubt that any fear that a concession of teak trees would result in a denudation of the lands, is unfounded. Whatever might have been the result in former years, the fact, that forest rights or privileges formerly enjoyed have been now withdrawn or confined within very narrow limits, is in itself sufficient to prevent reckless destruction of trees in malki warkas lands to which alone the rayat would, in the immediate future, have to look for rab and other purposes.

9. The Council, therefore, respectfully beg that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take this matter into his early consideration and make it clear that all teak trees in Pot-warkas lands have already been conceded to the occupants; and that His Excellency may be pleased to frame rules for the disposal of teak and other kinds of reserved wood growing on pure warkas lands, which the Government, by their Resolution on the Report of the Forest Commission reserved for future orders.—We have, &c.,

(sd) PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
President, and Chairman of Council.
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Furniture, Piano, Rifle, Gun, etc., the property of Gentlemen, breaking up Camp in Tents, near Bandstand, to be SOLD, on 1st proximo.

AUCTION SALE of Messrs. GEYER and Co.'s NEW SEWING MACHINES, Oil Engine, etc., at Church Gate Street, Fort, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

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REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TREACHER and Co., have just issued a New and Revised Catalogue of STORES and WINES in which the Prices have been very much Reduced. This will be sent on application.

Special attention is asked to the Wines sold by this Company, which are of very exceptional value. They are procured in every case from the original Countries of Produce, and the greatest care is exercised in selecting them, and in storing them on arrival in Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

THE latest news through Reuter calling for notice in this column was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	82,000	117,000	42,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	59,000	62,000	31,000
" " Continent	51,000	65,000	29,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,729,000	7,241,000	5,427,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,796,000	2,875,000	2,501,000
" " to Continent do.	1,855,000	2,697,000	1,880,000
" Stock in the Ports	633,000	897,000	764,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,763,000	4,497,220	4,142,420
" " Surats	277,000	157,810	301,070

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,161,000	1,784,110	1,775,310
" London	9,000	5,500	8,500
American Afloat	120,000	120,000	105,000
East Indian "	19,000	2,000	20,000
Total	1,312,000	1,911,610	1,904,810
Price of Mid-Americans	4 3-8d.	3 5-16d.	4¼d.
" Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.	2 13-16d.	3½d.
Difference	13-16d.	½d.	¾d.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	1,95,850
" " Branches	Inc. "	30,699
Other "	" "	12,53,573
Government Securities	" "	808
Other Authorized "		Unchanged.
Loans	" "	22,14,962
Bills Discounted and Purchased	" "	8,15,168
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	5,89,583
Cash	" "	16,46,030

Considering the somewhat brisk demand for Money which was felt in the market last week, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day does not disclose that diminution in the Banks' Cash Balance which might have been expected, the falling off being 16½ lakhs, at 133¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 11¼ lakhs in the week preceding. It is true that the present Return shows the large increase of 22¼ lakhs in Loans, instead of the previous falling off in this direction; but, on the other hand, the addition to Bills Discounted is less by some 3½ lakhs, while there is an increase of 12¼ lakhs in Private Deposits, the net increase in trade requirements being 17¾ lakhs, as against 23¾ lakhs in the previous week. In Government Deposits there is a net decrease of a lakh and a half.

COTTON is unchanged in value, and steady in tone. Exporters have bought to-day 1,400 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 169: and 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 177; while the Mills have taken 500 bales consisting of 200 Barsee, at Rs. 197; and 150 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 162½; and Bengal, at Rs. 158 to Rs. 159 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent by exporters to-day in a steady market; but *White Pessy* and *White Delhi* have declined half an anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-10-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	"	4-9-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-9-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-7-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-8-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-9-6	"

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing. We quote prices unchanged this evening, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 10 0 to Rs. 6 12 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7 0 0 to " 7 1 0	"
Do. do Cawnpore	" 6 11 0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6 0 0 to " 6 2 0	"
Gingelly, White	" 40 0 0 to " 41 0 0	"
Do. Mixed	" 37 0 0 to " 38 0 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,408	bales.
Wheat	30,404	cwts.
Linseed	28,997	"
Rapeseed	9,658	"
Gingellyseed	5,746	"
Poppyseed	1,789	"
Groundnuts	5,884	"
Castorseed	5,139	"
Rice	9,807	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and there is rather less demand than there was last week. Holders of tonnage are asking last rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling this morning at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-16d. to 1s. 2 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of Merchants' Bills at the former rate having been placed; also resales of Telegraphic at 1s. 2 3-8d. for April transfer. The market then hardened 1-32 to 1-16d., all around, closing firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 13-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2½d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·52½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steady for the March settlement to-day, the price, opening at some advance on Saturday's closing quotation, having remained at 107¾ all day; with the April account quoted at 107 13-16.

SHARES.—This market continues quiet both in tone and as to the amount of business passing. Prices generally are steady, the following being the only changes reported to-day viz., an advance of Rs. 25, in Hyderabad Mill shares; of Rs. 10, in Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 5 in Indian Manufacturing; and a decline of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 5 each, in Hindustan, and Western India; In Presses Broach City, and Fort, have advanced Rs. 10 each; and New Indian Rs. 3; Mofussil Co., have declined Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th March, compared with the Statement of 20th March, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 20. Rs.	Mar. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,65,889	49,70,039
Do. do. at Branches	63,58,113	63,97,812
Other Deposits	3,03,10,696	3,15,64,269
Post Bills	5,081	4,216
Credits, undrawn	19,74,360	19,67,701
Rs.	5,90,14,139	6,01,04,037
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	49,37,947	49,38,055
Other authorised Securities	42,09,708	42,09,708
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	74,17,761	77,11,499
Loans do. do. do.	82,53,376	1,04,68,338
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,78,63,462	1,86,78,638
Dead Stock	4,03,075	4,03,433
Stamps and Stationery	20,174	20,531
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	9,44,971	3,55,388
Cash	1,49,64,565	1,33,18,485
Rs.	5,90,14,139	6,01,04,037

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	19,800	30	22,830
Or per mile of Railway	26	172	...	198
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	3,744	1,86,309	609	2,20,662
Total for 11 weeks	36,744	2,06,109	639	2,43,492
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,528	13,088	33	15,649
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	113	...	135
Total to corresponding date do.	31,355	1,96,667	957	2,28,979

Increase for the week ... Rs. 7,181
Ditto to date ... " 14,513

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WELSH—March 12, at Bareilly, the wife of F Welsh, R-K Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARTON—MERVYN-SMITH—March 9, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev J Sharpe, Alfred Percy, son of T Barton, to Edith Sybil, daughter of Mr A Mervyn-Smith.

DEATHS.

FRASER—March 25, at the Grove, Dinapore, Arthur Samuel the third and darling son of Lieutenant S Fraser (retired), aged 9 years and 9 months.
LECHLER—March 25, at Yercaud, Rosa Ann, widow of the late Rev J M Lechler, of Salem, aged 78 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1896.

HAVING in view the serious results that followed from Dr. Jameson's raid, the apologetic tone of the Attorney-General's speech in stating the case for the prosecution at Bow Street seems very much out of place. The declaration of private war against the Transvaal caused the loss of many lives of Englishmen and Boers in actual fighting, and went very near embroiling Great Britain and Germany in war. It has led directly to a rising in Rhodesia that threatens the existence of Buluwayo and imperils the lives of the European settlers, who have been deprived of the protection of the military police enrolled for the maintenance of order in British territory. The men charged with this serious offence against municipal and international law, having been allowed out on their own recognisances, presented themselves at Bow Street on March 10, to hear compliments on their courage from the counsel for the prosecution. On reading Sir Richard Webster's speech one could well understand how it came to pass that the fifteen defendants "dressed with scrupulous care, as if for a fashionable function, occasionally, as the case was unfolded, exchanged glances and smiles." The court was crowded with noble lords and sympathetic ladies. In the words of a descriptive reporter, the space available was not often brightened by such an array of feminine charms and dainty attire. Sir Richard Webster's speech was quite in keeping with the surroundings. He spoke in dulcet tones, and scarcely raised his voice when declaring that the raid was "a preconceived expedition, and not an accidental occurrence." He went on to tell how on the Sunday afternoon (Dec. 29), after church parade, when the Chartered Company's forces were informed that they were to march to Johannesburg, the principal officers made little speeches. At Mafeking, Major Coventry told the men: "We cannot keep it from you any longer. We are not going to fight Lynchwe; we are going straight to Johannesburg." He then asked for volunteers, saying it was important to have as many volunteers as possible. Colonel Grey also made a speech, at the close of which he was asked by some of the men whether they were going under the Queen's orders, or those of the Chartered Company's. Colonel Grey replied: "I cannot tell you that you are going by the Queen's Orders, but you are going to fight for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa." Several of the men being unwilling to go, Colonel Grey went to them, and told one of the sergeants that he was making the greatest mistake he ever made in his life if he did not go, and, said the learned Attorney-General, "he used all legitimate inducements from his point of view to persuade the men to go."

Legitimate inducements of a somewhat similar kind were made almost simultaneously by Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and others at Pitsana, a post twenty-five miles distant from Mafeking. But instead of telling the military police that they were going to fight for the supremacy of the British flag, Dr. Jameson said that he had received a letter signed by five people in Johannesburg—namely, Farrar, Phillips, Leonard, Hammond, and Colonel Rhodes,—and that he was going to Johannesburg to assist the women and children. "The lives of Englishmen and English women and children and property were in danger, and the people of Johannesburg had called upon him to come with his forces to their assistance." He told them that the preparations had been made so secretly that he thought they would get to Johannesburg without fighting; but that possibly a few shots might be fired. Colonel White made a short speech, saying he did not know if there was going to be fighting; that if there was, they were ready to fight. They would be assisted by two or three thousand men from Johannesburg, and if necessary they would be joined by the Cape Mounted Rifles, the Natal Mounted Rifles, and the Pondoland Mounted Rifles. Sir John Willoughby said that he was pleased with the efficiency of the troops. The Attorney-General's comment on these incitements to invade a neighbouring State was simply this: "The spirited speeches of these courageous men roused the troops to enthusiasm. Cheers were given, and orders to get ready to start." A start was made accordingly at five or six in the evening with six Maxims, a twelve and a-half pounder from Buluwayo—where it would now be worth its weight in gold—some seven pounders, and a number of ammunition carts. It appears that in preparation for the expedition, some hundreds of horses were collected, and depots of tinned meats, and forage, were established at different places in the Transvaal. Sir Richard Webster took care to inform the Court that the suggestion was made that the depots were established with a view to a line of coaches being run to the Transvaal, "and if this turns out to be the fact it will, to a certain extent, contravert the inference drawn by the prosecution." The same, possibly unconscious, effort to minimise the case for the prosecution was manifest throughout. The Attorney-General testified to the personal courage of the accused with a warmth which the counsel for the defence could not well exceed: "I gather that all the defendants, and Dr. Jameson in particular, behaved with extreme bravery. Whatever may be our view of the conduct of these men, of their courage there can be no doubt. It will be seen that Dr. Jameson, though unarmed, exposed himself as freely as any of the defendants." While there was every disposition to praise the accused for what was praiseworthy, there was a manifest desire to avoid any hint of blame when recounting the acts laid to their charge. "That there was a deliberate attempt to attack the Boers, I am afraid there can be no doubt. Opposition being met with, there was a serious encounter in which Dr. Jameson's was certainly, from many points of view, the attacking force." From "many points of view" is good. "The encounter resulted in the death of several under Dr. Jameson's command; in the killing of certain horses, in the wounding of a large number of men, and no doubt in the death of a certain number of Boers. . . . In the end a flag of truce was displayed, and Dr. Jameson's force surrendered with honour, as far as they personally were concerned."

Sir Richard Webster, there can be little doubt, would have willingly brought his address to the court to a close at that point. But it was necessary to add a few words as to the nature of the offence which it was his duty to bring home to the defendants, and he proceeded to do so with a sympathetic consideration for their feelings, which it is to be hoped will serve as an example to prosecuting counsel in other cases, who are not always so careful of the susceptibilities of those whose acts they arraign. Sir Richard Webster continued: "Of course, however, I am obliged to submit that they have been guilty of the very serious offence of being active agents whereby an expedition proceeded from Her Majesty's dominions against the friendly state of the Transvaal." We can well understand that at this point the defendants exchanged glances and smiles, feeling sure that their day of tribulation will come to a very satisfactory close. It is not often that prisoners in the dock are alluded to by counsel for the prosecution, as "these distinguished men." That was the flattering designation which Sir Richard Webster applied, not to his clients, but to the accused, against whom he was endeavouring to establish a charge, which the presiding magistrate stated was one of the most serious that could be preferred. There was not a word of reprobation. Yet the distinguished men who led the military police of the Chartered Company into the territory of a neighbouring friendly State set an example of lawlessness to the native police of Rhodesia which they have not been slow to follow. We now witness the result, in the anarchy which prevails throughout Matabeleland. It was not the fault of Dr. Jameson and his officers, who denuded Rhodesia of the force whose duty it was to maintain order in that territory, that Johannesburg and the Transvaal were not also delivered up to the worst horrors of civil war. The Kaffirs employed in the mines were armed with rifles imported by the Reform Committee at the very time that they were professing fear of a native rising. Had the raiders succeeded in entering Johannesburg, we have the authority of the Chief Commissioner for saying that the result must have been the destruction of that town. The Boers had brought artillery and Maxims to the neighbouring heights to shell it, if the leaders did not surrender unconditionally. Had the town been bombarded, the Kaffirs would certainly have turned their weapons against the whites at Johannesburg, as they have just done at Rhodesia. Mr. Charles Durrant, son-in-law of the Governor of Cape Colony, who did a good deal to avert this catastrophe, inducing the Committee to surrender unconditionally, says if this had not been done, there would have been a massacre, followed by a period of chaos in South Africa. Mr. Frank Harris, the editor of the *Saturday Review*, who proceeded to the Cape to make independent inquiries into the whole business, is not as mealy-mouthed as Sir Richard Webster in focussing the work of Dr. Jameson and "the distinguished men" who led the Chartered Police on their disastrous expedition. He affirms that the raid has embittered race antagonism between the Dutch and the British from the Zambesi to the Cape. Mr. Hofmeyer and Sir James Sievwright testify that the feeling between the Boers and British throughout South Africa is worse now than after Majuba. In the words of Sir Hercules Robinson, Dr. Jameson's raid has thrown back the civilization of South Africa twenty-five years.

MR. SNOW, the Municipal Commissioner, has already pointed out some of the legal difficulties, and consequent heavy responsibilities entailed by the decision of the Corporation to put upon the general body of rate-payers the cost of house-connections—an outlay which in all other large cities devolves upon the owners of the properties benefited by such connections. But unpleasant as the reading of Mr. Snow's reports must have been to the rate-payers, he has not specified all the difficulties that have arisen in consequence of the adoption of Dr. Blaney's amendment of January 30th last. Under the resolution passed in November, 1882, it was provided that "this undertaking on the part of the Municipality" to construct the house-connections at the expense of the rate-payers "shall not apply to houses to be built hereafter, except so far as maintenance is concerned, and that it shall not apply either as regards construction or maintenance to any property in which the consolidated rate is not charged in full (except in the case of charitable and religious institutions)." The properties on which the consolidated rate is not charged in full include Government and Port Trust buildings. Government pay eight-tenths of the amount which would be payable by an ordinary owner for the same property on account of the general tax, and the Port Trust pay nine-tenths; the valuation in both cases being fixed not by the Municipal Collector and Assessor, but by a valuer appointed by the Governor in Council. It is true that nominally the concurrence of the Corporation is required to the appointment of the valuer, but the main reason for this formality seems to be to give Government an excuse for charging the payment of half of the valuer's fee *plus* half of the cost of printing the award to the Corporation. It was therefore by no means unreasonable on the part of the Municipality thirteen years ago to exclude from the operation of their generosity wealthy public authorities which obtain reductions of ten and twenty per cent. upon their taxes. But the amendment passed last January on the proposition of Dr. Blaney was so all-embracing in its generosity that this very reasonable limitation has apparently been removed. The amendment which became the substantive resolution sets forth: "That having had a favourable experience of the operations of its resolution of 3rd November, 1882, ... the Corporation still adheres to that resolution, including in its scope all houses and out-houses and all new houses which were formerly excluded, and is now of opinion that the terms of the resolution . . . . as now amended, should be made applicable in the future to all the districts of the city." We understand that in the course of the prolonged debates which took place on the house-connections question not a single word was said on either side as to the effect of Dr. Blaney's proposal in regard to the work on Government and Port Trust properties, and that this aspect of the matter entirely escaped notice until some time afterwards. Whether the two medical gentlemen upon whose initiative this prescription was adopted and their supporters intended it or not, the decision of the Corporation was so worded that *prima facie* it includes Government and Port Trust properties in its scope. The matter has been referred to the opinion of Counsel, and unless legal ingenuity can prove that the words "including in its scope all houses and out-houses and all new houses which were formerly excluded" mean something quite different to what they appear to the lay mind to indicate, the rate-payers of the city will have imposed upon them the burden of putting in the house-connections both for Government and the Port Trust. The cost of this will be enormous, especially as the latter authority is just now improving the Mazagon Estate and building extensively thereon. Another and yet more serious difficulty which has arisen out of the recent decision of the Corporation is that in respect of providing at Municipal expense house-connections to "all new houses which were formerly excluded." The owners of new properties will undoubtedly take advantage of this concession, with the result that as soon as the house is any way near completion an immediate demand will be made to the Drainage Department to provide the necessary connections without which the house will not be allowed to be used by tenants, and any delay on the part of the Corporation for want of funds or the want of the necessary appliances will inevitably lead to a law suit for damages sustained by loss of rent for non-completion of the house-connection. It is believed that the Rs. 70,00,000 estimated by Mr. Snow did not include the new houses, and it has been said that this estimate of seventy lakhs will be trebled if the Corporation persists in the policy adopted last January. Now that all these difficulties have arisen would it not be better for the Corporation to wait three months, and then rescind this unfortunate resolution, adopted against the wish of its most trusted friends and leaders?

ARCHBISHOP COLGAN has been added to the list of those who have had the doubtful pleasure of reading their own obituary notices. For is seems that the good Archbishop, though reported to have died on Wednesday last, is not dead at all. Reuter telegraphed boldly that Archbishop Colgan had died at Rome. The faithful at Madras believed it impossible that so good a man should die in Rome the very day he was expected to arrive there from India. It was only on March 1 that Archbishop Colgan left in the steamer Rewa for Naples. According to computations which were made by his Grace's clergy, the earliest day on which he could reach Rome was the day he was reported to have died, and they had no reason to believe him seriously ailing. True he had lived for fifty-two years in Madras, and has exceeded the allotted span of three score years and ten. But they declined to accept Reuter's telegram, and read the obituary notices with which the papers teemed with incredulity. Someone suggested that the word "died" had been wired for "arrived," and so it seems to have been. No private advices were received in Madras, and on Friday Bishop Mayer telegraphed to the Archbishop's chaplain:—"How is the Archbishop?" making no reference to the reported death. No reply being received, the Bishop telegraphed again on the following day, and the telegram we publish to-day furnishes the answer. The good Archbishop is not dead, and what Reuter meant to announce was that he had arrived in Rome. Of a genial disposition, and with a full share of shrewd Irish wit, as the local paper describes him, perhaps Archbishop Colgan may regard the announcement of his death, and the distress of the people in Madras on hearing the news, as amusing. But it will require a large fund of humour to enable his friends who have mourned him as dead to regard the premature announcement as a telegraphic joke.

MAJOR OWEN, Military Secretary, writes to inform us that his Excellency the Governor will leave Victoria Terminus Station by the 11 a.m. train (railway time), on Wednesday, *en route* for Mahableshwar, and not by the 2-30 p.m. train, as previously announced.

A MEETING of gentlemen interested in the Horse Show will be held at the Gymkhana, on Thursday, at 5-30 p. m. It is proposed to form a permanent committee for Horse Shows in Bombay. The accounts of this year's show will also be submitted at the meeting.

THE Indian Defence Flotilla, consisting of the Plassy, Assaye, and seven torpedo boats, which were mobilised under the command of Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., returned to their moorings, after carrying out some very interesting manœuvres, for five days, consisting mainly of training the officers and men in boats, and also for signalling purposes.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 7th March, 1896, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1895 of 22,411 maunds, with a decrease of Rs. 817 in the earnings.

NEWS has been received of the safe arrival at Tallfu of two American Baptist Missionaries, Messrs. Upcraft and Openshaw, who passed through Burma, *en route* to Western China. At the Chinese frontier they were met by the Chinese officials and given an escort of forty men, and have had kind treatment all the way.

THE death occurred at Meerut, on Thursday, of Lieutenant T. Jones, Royal Horse Artillery, after a long illness. Lieutenant Jones, who was a son of General Jones, V.C., was a most able and popular officer, and his loss will be greatly felt by a wide circle of friends.

THE Parliamentary golf handicap has brought about a larger field than last year. There are ninety competitors, and the range of the handicaps is decidedly lower, so that there is the promise of better play. No fewer than seven members of the Government have entered. The First Lord of the Treasury has never missed the match since it was started, and this year he is drawn to play against Mr. John Penn, one of the scratch players. Besides him the Government will have in the field the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Secretary for India, the Secretary for Scotland, the Solicitor-General for England, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. H. Anstruther, and Mr. Hayes Fisher. The front Opposition bench cannot play up to anything like that strength, but all the same it will probably last longer through the match than the Treasury bench, for in Mr. Herbert Gladstone it has a representative who has improved wonderfully in his play. Last year Mr. Gladstone entered for the first time. He then played with a handicap of 12, and with it he did very well. This year his allowance has been brought down to five—a greater compliment to his play than has been paid to any other competitor,—and even at that figure he will probably be able to account for a considerable list of victims. Several other members of the front Opposition bench have lately taken to the game, among them Mr. Asquith, but as they are still among the "duffers" they have refrained from entering.

THERE was a scene of tumultuous laughter in the Wesleyan Conference in Melbourne on March 7, when the president gravely rose and remarked, "Brethren, before proceeding further, I am requested to say that a brother lost his watch and chain in this building last night. If any brother has it ——." Nothing more could be heard, until presently one of the clerical gentlemen present rose and with great solemnity, and evidently much disturbed, seriously protested against the insinuation! The climax was reached when probably the only other person in the room who had not seen the joke—it was a member of the laity this time—rose in his place and related that he had himself lost an overcoat at the conference. In the very words of the president he was proceeding to say—"If anyone has it ——" when his voice was drowned by the laughter he had quite innocently provoked. After looking about the assembly in blank surprise he finally resumed his seat, apparently wondering whether the entire conference, from the president downwards, had been seized by a sudden fit of laughing insanity.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MATABELE RISING.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES BY THE NATIVES.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Captain Gifford, with a force of the Chartered Company's men, has released forty persons, who were laagered at Inserga, after repulsing a determined attack of the Matabele.

All the whites in the Filibusi District have been murdered and mutilated, and their faces burned.

ATTACK ON BULUWAYO IMMINENT.

The Natives are assembling in force to attack Buluwayo, which is well-armed.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MADRAS.

The announcement of the death of the Archbishop of Madras is incorrect.

The telegram should have read "His Grace the Archbishop has arrived at Rome."

THE REASON WHY M. BERTHELOT RESIGNED.

PARIS, MARCH 30.

The real reason of M. Berthelot's resignation is the attacks that have been made upon his management of the questions arising out of the Dongola Expedition, and upon the threatening Note he sent to Lord Dufferin, on the 17th instant, of which, however, M. Berthelot was not the author.

OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 30.

The Russian press entirely support France in the Egyptian Question.

THE RECENT RAID ON SALEGYIN.

THE RAIDERS PUNISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 28.

A report has been received to the effect that Major Ross has recovered, near Kyangyi, all the captives taken in the recent raid on Salegyin, and inflicted punishment on Kyangyi. The raiders are said to have dispersed.

Major Ross is pursuing the ringleaders.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 29.

A large public meeting was held, this evening, the Chief of Miraj presiding, to thank the American gentlemen that helped Keshav Malhar Bhat in learning the art of dyeing, etc. Samples of dyed cloth were exhibited by Dr. Kunte, who proposed thanks to the Chief of Miraj for liberally patronising that, and introducing dyeing in his jail manufactures. Several Sardars and most of the leading gentlemen in the town attended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MARCH 28.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 30th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera ... 3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols ... 109¾

3 per cent. Rentes ... 101¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 119¼

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ... 64

Bar Silver ... 31¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route right to Busreh, interrupted beyond.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	30	2	40 p.m.	...	15
Suez	30	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 30th March, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	..	3
„ Karachi	...	15	..	1
„ Madras	..	41	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 29.

10 p.m. ... 82·8

MONDAY.—MARCH 30.

6 a.m. ... 80·4

10 a.m. ... 85·5

2 p.m. ... 87·2

4 p.m. ... 87·0

A BOOK on Court life at Berlin from the year 1869 to the year 1887 is to be the next work by the Danish Countess Schimmelmann, whose account of her career among the Baltic fishermen and the Berlin Socialists is now exciting interest. In her present book there are only a few "glimpses" of the life of the German Court. Her residence at Court began nearly two years before the outbreak of the Franco-German war, and during the period of the German capital's most rapid expansion. The Countess was most deeply attached to the Empress Augusta, whom she describes as "one of the noblest women I have ever known." It is understood that in her next book the Countess will offer a circumstantial vindication of the Empress's character, about which, she says, "many false estimates" have been circulated. The quality which in the aged Empress most impressed her young friend was moral courage. The Empress, it seems, ruled, or tried to rule, her Court with puritanical severity. "By chance," says the Countess, "I was standing besides one of these (frivolous) ladies when the Empress turned round and said, in the hearing of all present, 'My child, do not speak a word to this lady. I cannot bear the responsibility of knowing that your innocent mind is being corrupted by light talk.'" "Flirts" and "emancipated women" were the Empress's pet aversions. It is clear that the Empress's example and religious teaching powerfully influenced the young Countess, the "spoilt child" of the Court, to forsake "Society" and devote her life to the service of the poor and the oppressed.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

THE PROBLEM OF THE HOUR.

FOR some considerable time past the National Cyclists' Union Officials have been seriously endeavouring to grapple with the problem set forth in the apparently simple query: What is an amateur? Before now I have attempted to show how great a power the cycle manufacturer has become in connection with speed cycling, a state of affairs, however deplorable to those who have no sympathy with the hired sportsman, which admits of no question. In a greater or lesser degree, perhaps, our swimmers and our boxers have occasionally to face similar troubles, but they are mere nothings compared to the perpetual unrest which obtains in the cycling world. Ever since the split which occurred between the Amateur Athletic Association and the National Cyclists' Union some ten or twelve years ago, these twin organisations have managed to keep the amateur and the professional apart so far as actual competition is concerned. But whilst the A.A.A. leaders have resolutely set themselves against recognising professionalism in any shape or form the N.C.U. has permitted the mixing of events at a sports gathering, having taken charge of the professional cyclist as such and legislated for him. It is now sought by a section of "Progressives," as they have been termed, to mix up amateurs and professionals indiscriminately in open competition, leaving the amateur to take his prize in the shape of a trophy as usual, whilst the professional, of course, would prefer the cash. This latter idea has provoked a decidedly hostile feeling in some of the more influential quarters of Metropolitan cycling, whilst provincial opinion, as expressed through the various local Centres of the Union, favours the new movement, and but for the determined and unrelenting opposition of the A.A.A. it is probable the "mixing" process would be accepted. It is a very pretty problem as it stands, and he would be a very daring individual who attempted to forecast the result of the present season's agitation. There are, of course, several grounds upon which the A.A.A. make their stand. For instance, if professional cyclists were permitted to compete at open meetings held under A.A.A. laws and N.C.U. rules, the professional pedestrian could not logically be excluded. What would follow in their train can be too readily surmised. But here the N.C.U. advocates of mixing the classes might retort that betting is already carried out at nineteen out of twenty athletic gatherings, whereas speculation of cycle events is comparatively unknown. Personally, I am no gambler, and have never betted at a sports meeting in my life, notwithstanding the many "good things" which have come under my notice. But I am perfectly well aware that it is next to impossible to stamp out the speculative element at athletic gathering, and so long as a man does it fairly and squarely, and without any attempt to "nobble" any of the competitors, I should be the last to cry out. The present state of affairs, at any rate, has become almost intolerable, and if only as an experiment there are plenty who would welcome this mixing of classes. With a fairly intimate knowledge of some of the schemes occasionally worked by athletes and cyclists, if the query was put to me to answer as to which class as a whole gave the best and most genuine sport and which had least "faking." I should unhesitatingly say cyclists were the purer of the two.

OLD-FASHIONED AMATEURISM.

It is all very well for some of the purists to shut their eyes, and their ears, and their mouths to the little lapses that must occasionally come under their notice, and it may be that the policy of "masterly inactivity" is the most convenient and the most expedient one to adopt, but all the same, I venture to affirm that the system of "winking the other eye" is not altogether creditable where true sport is concerned. Suppose we take the Booth Hall Plate as an instance. This is a big prize competed for annually in the North, professedly by amateurs. Betting is openly carried on in connection with this for some weeks before it is decided, and it has been asserted times out of number that runners are kept for this event with just as much caution and secrecy as for any Sheffield handicap. Considerable sums of money are won and lost over it, and though one need not urge a word against the race itself—for its popularity in the immediate vicinity is undeniable—it seems if everything that one has heard is true that the amateurism of some of the competitors would not bear very strict investigation. It is only a few years ago since I heard a story of a certain secretary of an athletic gathering, anxious to secure the presence of two noted rivals in order to swell the "gate," wrote to each separately offering odds of £5 to a sovereign against his chance. The bait, of course, took, and the "fiver" was duly paid over to the winner, but I was led to understand that the loser was never asked for the sovereign he lost. The wager, of course, was quite a minor matter. Here is another gem of "amateur" management. Some ten years or more ago a certain runner suddenly emerged from comparative obscurity to find himself rapidly becoming famous. This was in the days when coming champions were eagerly sought after by rival organisations. The club officials, with whom he was originally identified, felt not a little proud of their new celebrity, and "nursed" him awhile in anticipation of his doing big things for their club. By and by, however, the tempter came along, and soon he was sheltering under the ægis of a rival organisation, for which, let it in fairness be said, he did splendid service. Before departing for his new home a promise, so the story runs, was given by the migratory one that if ever it lay in his power to do his old club a good turn it should be done ungrudgingly. As the years rolled on greatness was thrust upon him, and his name was in everyone's mouth. But his old club "ran down" a little, and so it was thought advisable to promote sports, put in a special event for the "little hero," if so he may be termed, and send an invitation to him to fulfil his promise. In due course, the secretary received a letter, but not, mark you, from the celebrity himself, but from another person, who intimated that he (the other person) was vested with the control of our hero's movements, that the expenses of a visit to the sports would amount to five pounds, and that upon receipt of this sum he would endeavour to make it convenient for So-and so to turn up and run! The offer was declined, without thanks, and for a time the gentleman who told me this story was pondering it over in his mind whether or not to bring the matter under the notice of the authorities of the A.A.A. I have never yet learned if this same "amateur" ever tried the dodge elsewhere, but I fancy the amateur ranks are still adorned with his presence.

SPORT IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

For alertness for business capacity, and enterprise, some of the people who promote out-door sport in the in the Isle of Man will compare very favourably indeed with the inhabitants on the Eastern side of St. George's Channel. It must be getting on for sixteen or seventeen years ago since first I took an interest in the doings of Douglas in the summer time, but the memory of these enjoyable days comes back to-day with a fragrance as refreshing as a posy of spring violets. Those were days when C. A. Palmer, F. A. Bannet, and others from the Midlands used to draw the thousands to Falcon Cliff and the other resorts by their speedy cycling. And what racing there used to be on the graceful old ordinary machines! Later on the dwarf machine completely sent the high weel out of fashion, but still the same keen contests used to go on at Belle Vue and the Cliff. With the advent of the pneumatic tyre we saw another development, and I well remember the sensation a cyclist named Parker caused among the holiday-making throngs when he first appeared on the scene with the "balloon" tyre. Messrs. Hardwick (of Manchester), and Hambleton (of Douglas) had the management of these sports chiefly in their own hands at this time, and with a desire to procure close finishes, held the pneumatic tyre very safe, apparently, in the handicaps. But there was no stopping the new invention, and Parker simply romped away with the races. But he was not to have matters all his own way. I daresay there are plenty who will recall the Liverpool celebrity, "Jack" Furniss, who earned the sobriquet of "the firebrand of the North." He it was, I believe, who got together a few of the Liverpool boys, amongst them one E. S. Baker (I fancy his initials were E. S., but I write from memory) who soon challenged the supremacy of Parker, and with success, too. Baker, whose all-too-early demise a few years ago was deplored in cycling ranks generally, was a capital rider at his best, and a downright good sportsman to boot. Then, again, some of our very best foot-runners have shown their paces in Douglas many a time and oft, to say nothing of the leading Rugby foot-ball clubs of Lancashire. Indeed, anyone visiting Mona's Isle in the early autumn might easily imagine a score of International teams had been plumped down all at once, so plentiful are the "caps" to be met with. Syd. Thomas, Kibblewhite, W. H. Morton, Tom Nicholas, N. D. Morgan and heaps of celebrities have toured the island more or less successfully. I wonder how long ago it is since Morgan, who in his best days won the amateur championship at 100 yards, ran the match with Nicholas at Belle Vue? And what a farce it was, too. For weeks the town had been billed with huge coloured posters announcing this "great match." There was a big crowd to see the race, but they were doomed to a great disappointment, for after running less than fifty yards Nicholoas broke down in the most astonishing manner, and the little Welshman cantered home alone. Our little party have never been perfectly satisfied over that affair. If it was not genuine then it must be put down as one black spot in the records of sport on the island. It was here that Morton went in training for his great match against Thomas, and anyone visiting Douglas Hotel will find many interesting photographs commemorating different sporting matches, "Sonny" Morton figuring in a good many of them. At that particular period, the Salford Harriers' celebrity was probably at his best, and had he cared to go for the much-debated record of Deerfoot's, I feel convinced he would have lowered it considerably. Since then, other notable characters have "kept the pot boiling" during the summer months, A. W. Harris, T. Relph, and others having won distinction before Douglas crowds. Taken on the whole, they have always been admirably conducted meeting so far as my experince goes, with good prizes and plenty of attention. It was at Belle Vue once where a celebrated spiral ascensionist found himself "small beer" compared to the cyclists. The music-hall artist had been programmed for a certain time, but some delay with the races found an interesting final heat about to be decided just as he came on the scene in velvet and spangles. The management wished the artist to delay his sensation for a moment but no—either he would go through with his "show" then or not at all. Public opinion settled it. A cry was raised for the racing to proceed; this was taken up generally, and then, after the race had been finished, he went through his performence in anything but an amiable frame of mind. His reception, if not exactly frigid, was not too enthusiastic.

A VERSATILE UMPIRE.

When in the glorious days of summer we lounge on the fresh, cool turf and watch our cricketers hanging the ball to all corners of the field, and note the stately tramp to and fro of the umpires, we are not much given, I fancy, to reflecting on the monotony of an umpire's duties. Be the weather what it may—and we do get hot days in England occasionally—they have to stand hour after hour with every sense alert—strung, indeed, to greatest tension. To what are termed the "old school," and here the phrase is one of respectful admiration rather than flippancy, it may come readily enough to watch every tip and listen for every "click," but it has occurred to me that to umpires like W. A. J. West, who has done duty for some years in the Oxford and Cambridge match at Lord's, it must grow dreadfully wearisome, for the old Northamptonshire cricketer is yet in the enjoyment of robust manhood. It has often been told to me that West is a man of many parts. Not only has he been a very capable batsman and bowler, but he plays billiards as well as he plays most other games, and is, without a doubt, one of the most scientific and graceful heavy-weight boxers one could imagine. I am unable to say straightway how many years have elapsed since he won a championship prize, but the last time I saw him perform with the gloves was before the Earl of Jersey (then President of the Amateur Athletic Association), the Hon. R. Villiers, and other distinguished gentlemen, in the Town Hall of Banbury—the town of delicious cakes. There had been a cross-country event over a bit of stiff Oxfordshire country, followed later by an assault-at-arms. And what a splendid lot of talent was gathered in the easy-going old town that afternoon. We had the heavy-weight, the middle-weight, the light-weight, and the bantam-weight champions of England sparring for our edification, and I am not likely to forget the superb display given by West and Diamond. Both possess a style only occasionally acquired by our best boxers, and to see these two champions come up with smiling faces and feint and prod and counter with a treat seldom met with. Diamond, was, of course, giving away considerable weight, but the genial, bonny boy from Northampton never once took advantage in this respect. When they finished up their orthodox three rounds and shook hands, the old rafters in the Town Hall rang as they had seldom done before, I'll warrant. West, it may be added, was born in Birmingham, and played some years ago for the county of his birth. He was always a big favourite, and when he left to join Northamptonshire again he left many good friends behind him.

A NEW P. & O. PASSAGE LAUNCH.

AT noon, yesterday, a steam vessel was launched from the P. & O. Co.'s dockyard, Mazagon, intended for employment in Colombo harbour in the transport of passengers, for which work she is admirably adapted, her cabin being specially fitted up in a manner to provide for this service being carried out with the greatest comfort and convenience to the company's passengers. Her dimensions are: length overall 75 feet, breadth 15½ feet, and depth 7¼ feet. The engines are compound surface condensing to indicate 100 horse-power, and the boiler pressure is 110lbs. The vessel and machinery were entirely designed and constructed in the dockyard under the supervision of Mr. W. W. Wilson, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. T. Counsell, foreman shipwright, and the christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Wilson, in the presence of the company's superintendent, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. The vessel was named, the "Banshee."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. HART, Royal Engineers, on return from furlough, has been posted to the Bombay Division, Military Works.

LIEUTENANT G. S. CARY, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, having been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army, has left Poona for Cairo.

THE first class for instruction at the School of Musketry, Deolali, will assemble on the 1st May, and will consist of 20 British officers, 10 British non-commissioned officers, 10 native officers, and 10 native non-commissioned officers.

LIEUT. H. E. FOSTER, 2nd Middlesex Regt. and 2nd-Lieut. G. M. Molloy, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, proceeding Home, on leave, on private affairs, are appointed to do duty with Troops leaving for England in H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, sailing on the 4th April.

CAPTAIN W. W. BATTICOMBE, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, at present attached to the District Staff Office, Bombay, for instruction in Trooping duties, is appointed Station Staff Officer (3rd Class) at Kirkee, with effect from the 1st April 1896, vice Captain C. E. Biddely, R. E. who vacates on completion of the tenure of his appointment.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Times*, both as a curiosity in itself and as a remarkable evidence of the "Anglicising of Egypt," a circus bill recently circulated at Luxor, Upper Egypt. It is conched in the following terms:—"Notice.—The Japanese's circus has come into this city and ready to show forth strange frolics as horses, donkeys, camels, gymnastics, wires, and various circus, which plesse the spectators and all who attend might see what please them. Directors of ciacus, Mahmoud Ahmed and Co. Begins at 9 p.m." Mahmoud Ahmed and Company's English is capable of a good deal of improvement, but the circumstance that causes most surprise is that they should have chosen to air it at Luxor, a place which contains, so the *Times'* correspondent informs us, no European inhabitants save a certain number of Greeks. Such a sign as this shows that the English language has taken firm root in the country, though the circus would make its appeal more perhaps to European visitors than to natives of the place. In course of time no doubt the literary style of Egyptian circus proprietors will become more worthy of the manifold attractions they are able to announce.

THE NEW B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TERMINUS.

FOR some months past the B. B. and C. I. Railway have had under construction a new terminal station and yard at Colaba, which is now completed, and will be opened to the public on the 6th April. The existing station and yard, built when the line from Grant Road was laid, now over a score of years ago, provided sufficient accommodation for the traffic that had to be dealt with in the early stages of the history of the line, but as the suburban traffic has increased by leaps and bounds, necessitating the running of a larger number of trains, the yard, wedged in as it is between dwelling houses on one side and cotton godowns on the other, has proved inadequate for the convenient working of the traffic. The Company seems to have done all in their power to make the most of the limited space at their disposal, and that there have been so few accidents in such a busy locality reflects great credit on the traffic officials in general and the vigilant signalmen in particular. But the need for larger and more commodious premises has been very apparent, and when, in the year 1890, Government appointed a committee to consider the requirements of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in that district, they strongly recommended that the Company should be allowed the vacant plot of ground to the south-east of the over-bridge on which to build a new station. To this the local Government agreed, and the plans of the new premises were then prepared. The new station is a substantial structure of blue basalt, with Porebunder stone let in, and possesses an ornamental frontage facing south, with a portico for carriages opposite the main entrance gates, and a tower in the west corner. It comprises a large and commodious waiting hall, the want of which, especially during the busy season, was much felt in the old station; and on either side are ranged the different offices and waiting-rooms for the convenience of the public; to the left is another entrance for passengers from Wodehouse road, and running out from the main building are three platforms about 500 feet long, covered in for the greater part of their length. At the end of these platforms is a foot overbridge, by which access can be gained to any particular platform, but it is questionable whether this convenience is at all necessary as it seems rather out of the way.

To those who remember the solitary ticket window at the old booking office, and the great crush of passengers of all classes, particularly on mail nights, the large counter, with its ornamental railing and separate windows for the different classes of passengers, which is now provided, will be much appreciated. The same remark applies to the waiting-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, which are fitted with the necessary conveniences for the comfort of travellers. The chief desideratum in a passenger station building, from the point of view of the passenger, is proper ventilation, and great attention has been paid to this point. Looking round one cannot but be struck with the light and airy appearance of the waiting-hall. The roof over the platforms is very lofty, and one feature of its construction is the use to which old rails have been put in forming the supports for the girders: the columns thus formed being substantial, and at the same time light in appearance. The whole of the west face of the platform has a screen wall so as to keep out the rain, and though this will block out the breeze, numerous windows have been put in which should allow of the free passage of air, while the whole of the east face is quite open. There are three platforms, the centre one being 30ft. in width and the two outer ones 20ft. each, and altogether there is standing room for five trains. In the yard itself there are a large number of sidings, and we learn that all the points and signals will be interlocked—Messrs. Mackenzie and Holland having designed this portion of the work,—so that the movement of trains will be attended with as little risk as possible. The new incandescent gas lamps have been fitted up, and ought to provide for the proper illumination of the station. The work has been carried out, under the supervision of the Company's engineers, by Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, who has done very good work already on other large buildings in our city.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYATT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP

ONE of the best and most keenly-contested games, since the opening of this tournament, was played, last evening, between Captain Anderson and W. Reid, the interest in the match being sustained up to the very end—with the score at set all, five games all. Anderson won. The score for the match stands: 5-6, 6-3, and 6-5. At the beginning Anderson went away from his opponent, and looked like pulling the first set off, but with the score at five games to three, against him, Reid played up all he knew, and pulling up the two games, also won the third, thus securing the set. The second set, which was also a very good one, fell to Anderson. Score: One all. The players entered upon the conqueror, both looking the worse for wear, but determined to die game, and after a most exciting and interesting set, during which there were many signs of a gallant struggle against the evident desire to collapse, more particularly on the part of Anderson, the present holder of the cup, a deservedly won victory fell to Anderson.

In this set again Anderson took the lead, and again the score stood at five games to three, but Reid's spurt on this occasion only brought him up to evens with his opponent, when Anderson won the last game. Throughout the three sets the tennis was distinctly good, almost every game well-contested, and the rallies were such as to call forth frequent bursts of applause from the spectators. Nedless to say, very few loose shots—and there were few, indeed—were let off.

Another tie was played off at the same time between Symes and John, resulting in a win for Symes by 6-3 and 6-2. After the game described above, there is not much of a very exciting description to relate in regard to this one. Symes was too strong for his opponent, and John played an uphill game throughout with pluck. The ball was at times kept travelling backwards and forwards over the net in a very persistent manner, but there appeared to be very little attempt on the part of either player to do much beyond keeping the ball rolling, and trusting to his opponent making a bad stroke.

This afternoon—the last day of the second round—A. J. Brooks meets P. Fischer, and this should be a very good match indeed. Both men play a very strong game, and will, no doubt, provide as interesting a match as that between Anderson and Reid proved to be. Besley also meets Cheetham, and in this, too, there should be some good play.

THE Agent of the South Indian Railway has submitted to his Board for sanction certain proposals for improving the status of the subordinate staff of the Traffic Department. The following are the chief proposals:—(1) compulsory retirement at a fixed age; (2) a saystem of grading and a scale of salaries to ensure a more even flow of promotion; (3) service registers to be kept by the staff, after the manner obtaining in the Government Service; (4) European station-masters for the more important stations; (5) a system of training and examinations; (6) a better system of supervison by the superior staff; and (7) an increase of the minimum pay of assistant station-masters and station-masters.

As Empress of India the Queen frequently receives gifts of great value and artistic interest from the Imperial feudatories there. In the case of the Maharajah of Cashmere the treaty made by Lord Hardinge with Golab Singh after the first Sikh war especially secures tribute in the form of priceless shawls, wool, and goats of the true breed. But the articles just despatched from Bombay by the Ameer of Afghanistan, to be presented to Her Majesty, exceed in value (says the *Scotsman*) anything of the kind that has ever reached the Crown. They are valued at 13 lakhs of rupees, or £130,000 at par. The gifts were carefully selected by his Highness personally, with the assistance of Miss Ina Hamilton, M.D., the Court physician. They have been brought by Sirdar Yar Mahomed Khan, the Ameer's agent in Bombay, to be personally delivered to the Hon. G. N. Curzon, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. The presents are a grateful acknowledgment of the hospitality shown by the Queen-Empress and members of the Royal and Imperial family to the Ameer's son, Prince Nasrulla Khan, last year.

PLUCK OF A PORTUGUESE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not my intention to enter into the question of the administration of Goa by the Governor-General, Senhor Raphael d'Andrade, who proceeds to Lisbon, on leave, and is expected to return in September next, unless he accepts an important post, sometime ago reserved for him by the Ministry, as stated by the Lisbon journals; but as it is also supposed that the sudden departure of the Governor is in consequence of the brilliant and telling speech in Parliament by a Deputy, Senhor Cincinato da Costa (a native of Goa), son of the late Senhor Bernardo da Costa, who died the other day at Diu and was highly respected in Portugal, and as the speech was applauded by a large number of Deputies, both Conservatives and Liberals, I herewith send you a translation of the more important parts of the interpellation in Parliament, which was followed up next day by the resignation of Mr. Da Costa of his seat of Deputy in the Cortes. The speech throws much light on the recent deplorable events in Goa, about which there is a great difference of opinion between Europeans and natives, I, therefore, beg you will be good enough to give publicity to this letter and its accompaniment.—Yours, &c.,

March 28. JUSTITIA.

Lisbon Parliamentary Sessions, on the 24th February 1896, under the Presidency of Senhor Jose Antonio da Costa Santos. Present 48 Deputies.

Mr. Cincinato da Costa said that he had been unable to attend the previous Sessions owing to the lamentable death of his father, Bernardo Francisco da Costa, a public officer serving in Portuguese India, but that he now comes to discharge a sacred duty and to ask for just redress for the enormous injury caused to one so dear to his heart, and which reparation the prestige of the nation demands. He does not wish to make any opposition, but simply to defend the memory of his father.

A loyal servant of the Crown and a Portuguese by law, who was a devoted friend of Sampaio and Fontes (two past great Ministers) has been the victim of an odious and criminal persecution, and Mr. da Costa comes therefore to demand of Government an account of those acts.

He alluded to services rendered by his father, whose words in Parliament were always listened to with respect owing to their suavity and seriousness, and whose firm convictions were always held in great consideration.

He prided himself on being the son of Bernardo Francisco da Costa, and feels no shame in declaring that he was born in India. His father, who always sided with the Conservative party, was nominated Educational Inspector in India, and the facts he was about to allude to were connected with the last rebellion. He ignores the origin of this revolt, but it has served to give birth to questionable heroes.

The President requested the Deputy not to allude to persons absent and unable to defend themselves.

The orator or speaker thanked him for the observation because it was not his intention to offend any one but simply to demand just reparation.

If there had been any want of discipline, or a rebellion, it should have been punished, but he asked what relation has that fact with a discreditable and mean campaign against venerable, upright, and respected functionaries like his father, who, although seventy-five years old, was ordered to proceed and inspect a primary school in Diu, which had a most pestiferous climate, and subsequently to inspect and report on the cotton weaving industry which was almost dead, and after he had discharged these two missions, to refuse him permission to return to Goa! The Deputy, Senhor Costa, then read a telegram reporting death of his father from the fever prevalent at Diu, a death which under the above circumstances was horrible. He could not, therefore, exempt Government from responsiblity, knowing as it does what persecutions were going on in India and yet would provide no remedy.

He asked for no favour, but demanded justice and the recall of the Governor-General, who should be judged by a Council of War.

He declared that he had resolved to close henceforth his political career, begun only two months ago, and finally he thanked the Deputy who had proposed a vote of sorrow at the death of Senhor B. F. de Costa, and which had been unanimously approved by the House of Commons.

"The Prime Minister" said that he did not wish to prolong the discussion, but deemed it necessary to reply to the Deputy, who had framed direct accusations against the Governor-General of Goa, based on circumstances which, he said, had resulted in the death of his father, and therefore demanded the immediate dismissal of that high functionary. If the Government were convinced, on due enquiry, that the action of the Governor was violent and inhuman, and that he was the cause of the death alluded to, the Government would lose no time in taking the necessary action.

Mr. Cincinato da Costa demanded a special enquiry, and the House having approved of the suggestion, Mr. da Costa thanked the President for the kind words in which he alluded to his late father's death, and said that, although the Prime Minister might politically be a very able man, he was not satisfied with this reply, which meant and resolved nothing. The Government might continue defending their official, but that he (Mr. Costa) would do what he deemed best, and it would create no loss to Government, as evidently it did not require the support of his insignificant person.

Mr. Joao Arroyo (another Deputy) said that he had listened with great attention to the speech of Mr. Cincinato da Costa and with little attention to the words of their President, and while he admired the filial devotion of the former he was surprised at the declaration of the latter that Government needed information so as to be able to properly judge the act of the Governor-General of India. He considered the Indian question as serious, and presumed that Government must already be in possession of facts which had occurred in our Colony, so as to be able to proceed with the gravity the situation called for—and he concluded by asking Mr. C. da Costa not to leave the House, where his co-operation would be valuable.

The Prime Minister replied that the question of India was one of public order, and in questions of this nature the Government would ask the House to give to it full liberty of action.

Mr. Mariano de Carvalho (an old and much respected Deputy) declared that, although he had been for years a personal friend of the Governor-General, he could not help confessing that the news received from India had caused a disagreeable impression on him, not less the official report from the Governor-General, published a few days before in the "Government Gazette." He considered it to be the duty of Government to maintain order, but it was not right to keep the country in ignorance as to whether the repressions going on in India were just or atrocious.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE annual hole competition for the "Golfers Club" has been played off this month, and after some very close play resulted in a victory by Mr. T. Sharples, who beat Mr. J. M. Heyn on the final round by 2 up. By this win Mr. Sharples secures the championship of the club for the current year. The scores were as under:—

1ST ROUND.

D. MacDonald (scr.) beat P. F. Fischer (—3), 3 up and 2 to play.

C. H. S. Boggs (scr.) beat Nigel-Jones (—9), 2 up.

H. S. Reid (—5) beat H. Cheetham (—8), 1 up.

J. M. Heyn (—7) beat C. E. Nixon (scr.), 4 up and 3 to play.

H. Blackwell (—4), F. J. Nathan (—3), R. B. Nixon (—9), R. A. English (—7), A. R. Warden (—9), H. C. Macintyre (—8), C. St Paul (scr.), and T. Sharples (—4) drew byes.

E. B. Raikes (—1) beat J. Humphrey (—7), 4 up and 2 to play.

A. E. Bice (—4) beat J. I. Murray (—5), 3 up and 2 to play.

F. H. Brown (—9) beat W. L. Harvey (—5), 2 up.

H. Ketchlee (—9) beat G. C. Plinston (—9), 1 up.

2ND ROUND.

Boggs beat MacDonald, 2 up and 1 to play.
Heyn beat Read, 3 up and 2 to play.
Blackwell beat Nathan, 4 up and 3 to play.
English, scratched.
Warden beat Macintyre, 1 up.
Sharples beat St. Paul, 3 up and 2 to play.
Bice beat Raikes, 2 up and 1 to play.
Ketchlee beat Brown, 4 up and 3 to play.

3RD ROUND.

Heyn beat Boggs, 3 up and 2 to play.
Blackwell beat Nixon, 2 up.
Sharples beat Warden, 4 up and 2 to play.
Bice beat Ketchlee, 2 up.

4TH ROUND.

Heyn beat Blackwell, 1 up.
Sharples beat Bice, 4 up and 5 to play.

FINAL.

Sharples beat Heyn, 2 up, and won.

THE Ut Khels are among the most notorious of border thieves: but they did excellent service with the Amir in his campaign in Kafiristan. It seems that they knew the country almost as well as the Kafirs themselves—thus overcoming the main obstacle in the way of the Afghan Commander—and the Amir has been so pleased with the reports of their tact and bravery, that he has just ordered a complete list of the tribe to be prepared.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy and Lady Elgin left Calcutta on Friday afternoon for Bareilly direct, their visit, to Allahabad having been given up at the last moment.

SANCTION has been accorded to the construction of a new military prison at Quetta at an approximate cost of Rs. 30,400.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of the special Attock-Rawalpindi Defence Division at the close of the present working season.

GENERAL WALKER, Director-General of Ordnance, after visiting Cawnpore, has gone on to Ferozepore on inspection, but will reach Simla early next month.

CAPTAIN CRAWFORD, 5th Gurkhas, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, *vice* Captain Cox, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

A STRONG Distress Fund Committee has been formed in Calcutta to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from the recent fire. An anonymous donor has given Rs. 5,000 to the fund and the Maharaja of Durbhunga is sending Rs. 2,500.

IT is announced that the Moulmein telegraphic route to Siam is open again, and also the Bhamo route to China. The Turkish route is clear to Bagdad, but interrupted beyond.

SIR F. W. R. FRYER, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months and 15 days. Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Burma, during the absence of Sir F. W. R. Fryer.

IN accordance with a new rule issued by the Governor-General in Council, the Government of the North-West Provinces may appoint any Subordinate Judge, being a Member of the Provincial Civil Service and a Native of India of proved merit and ability, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Commissioners under Ex-King Thebaw's Act:—Messrs. William Wilson Drew, I.C.S., Acting Collector at Ratnagiri; Louis Charles Crump, I.C.S., Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri; and Hamilton Deighton, Police officer, in charge of the Ex-King Thebaw.

THE last official report as to the condition of the crops in the Punjab says rain is still wanted in parts of the province, though light showers have fallen in the Lahore and Gujranwalla districts, which have been the greatest sufferers so far, in Umballa, Rawal pindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Gurgaon, Karnal and Gujranwalla. Harvesting has begun in parts, and the out-turn generally promises fair.

COLONEL F. J. MORTIMER, R. A., Officiating Inspector-General of Ordnance, Punjab command, who is just confirmed in his appointment as Inspector of Ordnance, left Rawal Pindi for Madras on the morning of 26th instant to take charge of the portfolio of the Madras Ordnance office. Colonel Scott, R. A., on making over charge of the Bengal Ordnance office to Colonel Wace is now on his way to Rawal Pindi to take Colonel Mortimer's place. Major Rowan, Assistant Inspector-General, is placed in temporary charge of the Rawal Pindi Ordnance office till his arrival.

NATIVES of India who "go down to the sea in ships" are not usually credited with any extraordinary degree of softness of heart. It is, therefore, a fact which deserves to be widely known that a serang of one of the vessels in the river was among the first to succour the poor creatures who lost their all in the recent disastrous fire at Kidderpur. He has been feeding large numbers at his own expense, and has thus set an example of altruism which should be taken to heart by people much more highly placed.

THE gathering of the Jodhpore meet, which opened on the 25th, includes the Maharajas of Patiala, Dholpore, Bikanir and Rutlam, besides a large number of English guests who have assembled there from all parts of India to wind up the sporting season.

REGARDING the attacks upon the Amir of Kabul for his conquest of Kafiristan, it is understood his Highness notified some time ago to his subjects that slave traffic in Kafirs was not to take place. The Government of India was informed by Abdur Rahman some time ago that no attempt would be made to prevent Kafirs taking refuge in Chitral, and this declaration was accepted without demur.

AT the close of 1894-95 there were 5,839 square miles of reserved forest in Bengal, or an increase of eight square miles upon the previous year; 3,091 square miles of protected forest, being an additional 32 miles; and 4,034 square miles of unclassed forest, giving in all 12,964 square miles. Expenditure on the whole was below that of the preceding year, showing a total cost for new buildings, new roads, and repairs of Rs. 33,713 as against Rs. 46,708 in the previous year. Happily, this report does not record such disastrously extensive forest fires as did the last. Out of the 1,874 square miles over which protective measures against fire have been adopted only nine square miles were burned, compared with 689 in the previous year. There was a falling off in the purchase of timber from the reserved forests to the extent of 237,200 cubic feet, which was accounted for by the fact that there was an abundant rice harvest, enabling cultivators to obtain a livelihood without resort to the difficult and dangerous occupation of cutting and extracting timber from the forest. Financially the year reported on compares very favourably with previous years, the receipts amounting to Rs. 8,25,669 and the charges to Rs. 4,09,552, leaving a balance of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 4,16,117, which is the highest on record. It is interesting to note, in view of the proposed transfer of Chittagong to Assam, that the Chittagong Division ranks next to the Sundarbans Division in the profits it yielded in this department.

SENATOR BERENGER, who has distinguished himself in Paris after the fashion of Mrs. Ormiston Chant in England, has raised another strong protest against licentious spectacles on the stage and in the streets. Speaking before the Society for the Suppression of Objectionable Scenes in Public, the Senator said that the theatres and music-halls and all places open every evening for the public entertainment were the most active and dangerous instruments used by those who speculate on the vices of the day. Former Governments had shown in this respect a culpable toleration. Small Theatres sought success by the licentiousness of their entertainments, the audacity of costumes and dances in extravaganzas. The censorship and the police looked on without saying a word, for the people were freely impelled towards pleasure so as to keep them from politics. The great threatres, however, were not then so bad, and could be attended without danger. After these references to the days of the Empire the Senator went on to say that nowadays matters had become worse. Licentious plays and shameless exhibitions had by degrees invaded the great theatres, either because the need of enjoyment which makes itself felt after epochs of trial and suffering had since the war developed the taste for unbridled pleasures, or by reason of the fact that the profits made by the boldness of certain authors, who ought to be preserved by their talents from such conduct, had exercised a fatal influence on literature. Living pictures and objectionable costumes had been at the Opera. The Restoration was laughed at for wanting to regulate the length of skirts, but there were no skirts to control nowadays. The Senator went on to say that the plays produced all hinged on free love and adultery, "femmes galantes" being the characters preferred by the authors. In conclusion, he strongly condemned the cafe concert-halls, and asked what the censorship was doing. His auditors passed a resolution calling on the Government to make the censors do their duty. This is perhaps the strongest of the many emphatic protests uttered by Senator Berenger, and it is announced (says the *Telegraph's* correspondent) that in consequence of his representations, the Prefect of Police has decided to take repressive measures at once against certain music-halls.

EDUCATION AS A FACTOR IN NATIONAL PROGRESS.

LAST evening, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on the above subject at the Novelty Theatre, before a fairly crowded house of Natives, and a few Europeans. A large number of gentlemen were accommodated on the platform, but unfortunately the arrangements made for the representatives of the press were not all that could be desired. With dim light and suffocating heat it was well nigh impossible to take a note of the speaker.

Mr. D. Gostling, who presided at the meeting, introduced the lecturer with a few preliminary remarks, and read out the programme of her doings in Bombay.

Mrs. Besant, who was received with loud cheers, then delivered her lecture in a most eloquent and able manner. She said that the subject was important to every nation, important to every individual, as it dealt with the making of the nation, with the bringing up of those who were to be the citizens of the future. She spoke of education in its natural, in its individual aspect, as a factor in national life rather than as an agent in individual development. Her reason for looking at the subject in this light was this, that the education which is given to the youth of the people, education which is given to the sons and daughters of the land, should be based on national ideals, and on the type of character which it is thought advisable to produce. A mind can be modelled into any form the people may choose. When their boys went into the hands of the teachers their character has already been formed. A child brings with it into the world certain qualities, certain mental and moral characteristics, which may be trained and developed. By education they are simply drawing out certain qualities, and a teacher has to really develop virtues, the germs of which are minute, and to stunt the faults of a child. It was the duty of the parent or the teacher to train his child or pupil to the special line for which he may be fitted. A prince should be trained to govern his people, a merchant should be given such education as might be useful to him in his mercantile pursuits, and the cultivator should be instructed in agricultural science. Education based on this natural division of national duty was most useful and important. The youth must serve long apprenticeship in the special line or profession which they intended to follow. The system of training men according to this division of labour lasted down to recent times, but it has now been altered, and the result is far from satisfactory. Education as given in the present day consisted in giving pupils a smattering knowledge of a number of subjects, such as physics, euclid, arithmetic, history, geography, and so on. They are to many of no use in the avocations they followed, or they forget after they have left off their study. The students, therefore, know little of everything, but nothing thoroughly. Education did not end in learning to read and write, which were only the means for it. Nowadays, we do not cultivate originality, but stimulate cramming. Examinations as held at present are no test of a student's real knowledge. In the first place the education should be such as to develop their moral and mental faculties, which might be of service to them in after-life. Education must include the possession of a real knowledge of human nature by every student. The highest examination in England was now the competitive examination for the Civil Service. Those competitors are only youths, and have no real knowledge of human nature, nor any experience to make them fit to govern others. Those civilians, who are sent broad-cast over the world, do not even know how to govern their temper. Their despotic authority has made England hated and dishonoured, said Mrs. Besant, in words of withering scorn. The name of their mother-country is outraged, and England is now suffering from the short-sighted system she has adopted. A statesman or a ruler, or an administrator, must have received some training to fit himself for the responsibilities of his duties. Educational systems must be framed to practically recognise that a child is having a complex nature, each part of which it is the duty of the teacher to develop in such a way as to make him fit for the place he may be called upon to fill. In New Zealand there is equality of division. A man who is using a plough to-day might become a statesman to-morrow. The idea that no moral or religious training should be imparted to children in the schools, on the ground that it should be given by the parents, was absurd. Such rule was most despotic, and the laws most unsuitable to the nation and time. The students turned out disobedient, and disobedience was the root of all evils. The aim of the education should be to develop qualities of head and heart which every man possessed. Mrs. Beasant then dwelt upon the duties of an educated man to assist lower creatures. They must hate a man who is so brutal and cruel as to harm helpless animals. Harmlessness must be engendered in every man. She said that those men who permitted cruelty were themselves as guilty as those who practised it. She concluded by saying that each man should be educated to be kind, tender, and compassionate, and that story books on the duty of humanity to prevent cruelty to animals should be introduced in primary schools.

GUZERAT CUP MEETING.

THE following is the complete list of entries for the Guzerat and Salmon Cups :—

	Guzerat Cup.	Salmon Cup.
Lt-Col E L Elliot	2	0
H C Burder Esq	2	1
A M Ritchie Esq	2	0
C S Stack Esq	2	1
C W Waddington Esq	2	1
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan	2	0
M D Goring Jones Esq	2	1
J B Jardine Esq	2	0
Major P Milton	2	1
C Gray Esq	2	1
W L B Souter Esq	2	1
E G Carbutt Esq	2	1
D H Cameron Esq (scratched)	2	1
W H White Esq	2	0
C P White Esq (scratched)	1	0
G H Townsend Esq	2	1
J Littleton Esq	2	1
F Graham Esq	2	1
H E Procter Esq (scratched)	0	1
M C Gibb Esq (scratched)	1	0
K S Narsinghsinghji of Rajpipla	1	1
K S Natwarsinghji of Dharangadhra	1	1
W M Crockett Esq	0	1
Major A C Bailward	2	0
P Thesiger Esq	0	1
Capt A R Heneage	2	0
M P R Oakes Esq	2	1
The Hon R H L J de Montmorency	2	1

C. W. WADDINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

491-95—Nanu and H—Fayzoolabhoy Hebtoola and others vs Jamnabai—Bhaishunker and K.

576-95—Payne G and S—Pyladdas Shubcurn vs Surajmul Kalooram.

620-95—Chitnis M and M—Dhondiba Krishnaji Meher Patel vs Bhagoobai and another—Payne G and S.

21-96—Matubhai and J—Hirachund Nemchund and others vs Doshi Khemchund Zaver and another.

94-96—Hiralal and M—Shriram Jusraj and another vs Dowlatram Mahadeodas—Dikshit and D.

137-96—Crawford B and Co—Kurt Toeppen vs Veljee Ookera and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

9-96—In person—Keroo Babaji and others vs Rowji Bhowanji Borkar and another—Payne G and S.

10-96—In person—Vitabai vs Vittoo Raghoo and another.

11-96—In person—Abdool Rassool Cassum and another vs Casum Karamsi and others.

Testamentary Suits.

33-91—Little and Co.—Goswami Shree Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shree Girdhurlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Part heard.

1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassan Hajee Gani and others vs Noorbai widow—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

SIR MUNGALDAS NATHUBHOY GUJERATI HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE exhibition and distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy Gujerati Hindu Girls' School took place at Sir Mungaldas House, Girgaum, last evening. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, presided on the occasion, while Lady Farran gave away the prizes. The proceedings opened with the girls singing a song in praise of Sir Charles and Lady Farran, as under :

In praise of Sir Charles and Lady Farran,
Our examination being over, you are distributing prizes,
We welcome you all, you have done a great honour,
You, Sir Charles and Lady Farran, having good regard for us,
And being fond of learning, have visited this place to-day,
We, young girls, by learning here and becoming virtuous,
Shall be happy, shall bless you, nay, more, we shall pray God.
Wise Seth (Sir Mungaldas) performed a very good deed,
And raised the name of his family,
And by this we are considerably benefitted.

Mr. Purshotumdas Mungaldas, honorary secretary, then read the report as under :—

This school, which bears the name of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, was established by him, so far back as in the year 1852 A. D., when education, and female education in particular, was but in its inception, and the desideratum was sadly felt. The whole management was placed, however, in the hands of three gentlemen, the generous founder, Sir Mungaldas, continuing to be president of the committee. After his lamented death, according to his wishes, the management was transferred to Government, and they have appointed a committee of three Hindu gentlemen, of which the first son of the founder, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, is the president. This committee manages and conducts the school in all respects. The school is situated in a thickly-populated quarter of the town, and though the name indicates, that it is a school for Hindu girls only, from the commencement girls of other communities have been allowed to attend, and take advantage of it, and at present there are no less than thirty-two Parsi girls on the roll. The school teaches up to the highest vernacular standard, and excepting one male teacher,—a very old servant of the institution,—the others are female teachers, headed by the Head Mistress, Bai Dossibai, who has been connected with it ever since 1879 and much of its success is due to the great ability and care of this worthy mistress. The many difficulties, and obstacles, and disappointments, which are now and then to be encountered in the matter of Hindu female education, can be appreciated, and felt in their true force and significance, by those only, who toil for the same. This school, however, has been very popular among high caste Hindus, who have always allowed their girls to continue their studies even after they have passed the age, at which girls are not allowed to attend schools. We find that so far back as in the year 1879 A. D. the examiners of that year distinctly referred to this pleasant and satisfactory feature. The same happy state of things continues up to this date and out of the 110 girls now attending the school (as against 90 of the year 1893 and 100 of the year 1894), a large body of the Hindu girls is between 10 and 12 years old, the eldest girl being 18 years old. Music is taught in the school with the aid of harmonium, and knitting and sewing are very carefully attended to, and both are pronounced to be successful by competent judges. Moreover, the Garbas and the other songs are so arranged, and accompanied by such graceful movements and turnings, as necessarily impart great vivacity and exercise, to the young girls, who take part in the same. Those ladies and gentlemen, who have from time to time visited the school have expressed their high satisfaction at what they saw and heard therein. In the latter part of the last year, the Rev. H. Bochum, S. J., and the Rev. H. L. Hepburn, S. J. were kind enough to visit the school, and they thus expressed themselves : "We found everything in very good order, and were especially pleased with the Garba and rope dance, an exercise which we consider very useful for training young children. We wish every prosperity to the school, and we congratulate those, who have the management of it." The school was examined in December last by the Government Deputy Educational Inspector, and from the marks assigned by him and the grant earned, it appears that the school has come out successful. The grant-in-aid obtained in the year 1893, was Rs. 285, and in the year 1894, Rs. 285, whereas in the present year it came to Rs. 394. At the desire of the committee, Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi, B. A., LL. B., Vakil, High Court, examined the school in Gujerati essay, and Avabai Mancharji Bharucha of the First Class obtained the highest number of marks in that subject. Mr. Motilal's opinion is, from what he saw and heard, while he was in the school, that it was very well managed, and he states, that order and discipline were observable everywhere. Besides prizes for proficiency in different subjects, special prizes will be given this year in singing, essay-writing, knitting, hand-writing, and for good conduct and regular attendance. It may also be stated that the first assistant, Bai Zinibai, who was at one time a pupil of the school, has proved herself to be an able and successful teacher. In conclusion, the committee feels proud to state that the school has always been favoured by high and distinguished personages ; the exhibition of the years 1840 and 1862 A. D. were graced successively by their Excellencies Lord Elphinstone, and Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, and the last one of the year 1894 A. D. was graced by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris.

A programme of vernacular songs was next gone through by the girls, to the accompaniment of the harmonium.

The chairman, who was received with loud cheers, in addressing the meeting, said that when he was asked by Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas to preside on the occasion, and he received that very high compliment which was paid to Lady Farran and himself by the recital of a Gujerati ode in their praise immortalizing them both—(Laughter and applause),—he was happy to say that their blushes were spared as the knowledge of Gujerati was not one of their accomplishments, and therefore all the nice things that were said about them they did not understand. He was instructed by Lady Farran to say that it was a great pleasure to be the medium of distributing the very beautiful prizes to the very graceful and intelligent students at this meeting. (Applause.) This was the fourth public exhibition of its kind in connection with the school since it had been established. The school succeeded in securing large funds last year, and the committee were apparently in a position to spend a comparatively large amount on the prizes to be distributed among the intelligent children. He had no doubt that this would be a red letter day in the annals of the young pupils who were about to receive the prizes. Most of you were acquainted with the origin of the school which was founded about forty years ago by the late Sir Mungaldas, a gentleman who had the cause of female education at heart, and who had done very much for the education throughout the Hindu community in this city. He was happy to say that the mantle of Sir Mungaldas had fallen upon his son, Mr. Tribhowandas, who so worthily supported the school. If Sir Mungaldas had been living he would only have been surprised at the progress made by the school. He believed he was reflecting the sentiments of the assembly when he said that the girls acquitted themselves very well indeed when they went through the evolutions and wound the cords into a rope, and unwound it again in such extremely accurate manner to the tune of the charming music. (Applause.) The report just read was one of a very successful year's working of the school, which was mainly kept up from large donations given by the late Sir Mungaldas, and subsequently augmented under the terms of the will of the deceased gentleman. The school was obtaining larger and larger grants-in-aid since 1893, and was able to secure the largest amount this year—in fact, a-third better than last year. He hoped the school would progress in the manner it had begun. The school which supplied a long-felt want, educated 110 young ladies and it was indeed a pleasing feature that the young ladies remained in the school very much longer than it was their custom to do. He was told that some of the pupils who took part in the singing of the garbi and other songs were, some of them ten, twelve, and even eighteen years of age. That was certainly a step in the right direction. He hoped that the school would continue to prosper and would have many years before it, and there would be many public receptions which would be equally well attended, and where the performances would be gone through in an equally graceful manner. (Loud applause.)

Lady Farran then gave away the prizes to the successful girls.

Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, in thanking Sir Charles and Lady Farran, said : Ladies and Gentlemen,—I now rise to perform a very pleasing and agreeable task ; it is to offer on behalf of the committee of management our best and sincere thanks to the Hon. Sir Charles F. Farran Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, and Lady Farran, for the trouble they have so kindly taken to be present here this evening, and for the excellent manner in which they discharged the functions to which, we did ourselves the honour to invite them on this important occasion. I call this occasion an important one for one reason above all, viz., that it is an occasion on which the girls of the Hindu community receive at a special gathering—what is really needed—a stimulus and encouragement in the matter of education. The subject of female education has always attracted the attention of all the well-wishers of this country, and my late lamented father, Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, took it up at a time when the opposition was great and the difficulties many, and of different kinds. Convinced of the necessity of female education, he started the school, and spared no pains or money to make it a popular, useful, and attractive institution. His original contribution for this laudable object was no less than Rs. 20,000, and after his demise a similar sum of Rs. 20,000 was added to the same in accordance with his wishes. After his lamented death, it fell to our lot to continue the good work that he had so nobly begun. In his endeavours to effect this kind of necessary reform, he had always the sympathy and support of many distinguished ladies and gentlemen, and, as the report says, three exhibitions in connection with this school were successively graced by their Excellencies Lord Elphinstone, and Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, and Lord and Lady Harris. This special kind of assistance contributes, ladies and gentlemen, in no small degree to further the cause of education, and gives it a force and life that become productive of good results. It is for this reason that we always seek to find out persons of position, influence, and learning to preside at our special gatherings, and we were exceedingly glad to find that we had been fortunate enough to secure the presence of our worthy Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran, and Lady Farran at this gathering. The readiness, with which his lordship consented to preside and Lady Farran to distribute the prizes at this gathering shows that they feel for the sacred cause of education, and are ready to help it in such manner as they can. Considering how little leisure his lordship enjoys from the labours of his high office, we feel highly thankful to him for presiding on this occasion, and still more thankful for the interesting and instructive speech made by him. The presence of ladies on an occasion of this description is always desirable, and you know, girls always feel delighted to be rewarded by distinguished ladies, and their presence lends a special charm and significance to the occasion. To Lady Farran therefore, who has performed her function gracefully and agreeably, our sincere and heartfelt thanks are due. The keen interest she manifested, and the pleasure she appeared to feel, while the pleasant ceremony was being gone through, indicated that her noble heart was filled with joy, when she saw that the blessings of education, so richly and abundantly enjoyed by her sisters in other places, were being extended to her less fortunate but equally deserving sisters in this country. Ladies and gentlemen, I will not take up any more of your valuable time, but conclude by thanking you also for kindly responding to our invitation, and gracing this hall with your presence.

A song in honour of the assembly having been rendered, the interesting proceedings were brought to a close, the children singing God Save the Queen.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND INSULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

WILLIAM HENRY DAW, foreman of the carriage examiners, yesterday, again appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, to answer the charge of intent to insult and assault with intent to outrage the modesty of Mrs. Gulbai Cowasji Lungrana, a second-class passenger by a G. I. P. Railway passenger train. The circumstances under which the charge was preferred by Mr. Thomson, secretary to Mr. G. A. Barnett, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, have been reported in these columns. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Furdunji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Gulbai, the defence being conducted by Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors.

Mr. Acworth submitting further evidence on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Gustadji Rustamji Parekh was called and examined. He said that he was an officers' messman at Deolali. On the 24th January last, at 7-42 p.m., he started from Deolali to come to Bombay. He saw Mr. Hormusji at Deolali. Witness was accompanied by two others ; one was Rustamji M. Framroz, and the other Dinshaw Mistry. At Mumbra station witness heard a Parsi lady shouting out "Rama, Rama." Witness looked into the direction, and told her that her Rama was not there. She requested witness to take her up into his carriage. Witness' compartment was locked, so a porter was called, and the guard was sent for to unlock the door. She then made a statement in the presence of the guard who unlocked the door to enable her to enter the carriage. Witness repeated the statement of the Parsi, which in substance was similar to that made by Mrs. Gulbai Lungrana and her witness, Mr. Hormusji, on the last occasion. When the train arrived and stopped at Thana, witness went and woke up Mr. Hormusji, who was travelling in a first-class carriage of the same train. Witness told Mr. Hormusji what had happened, and Gulbai also made a statement. Mr. Hormusji told something to the guard at Thana station. Mr. Hormusji, witness, the guard, and witness' companion went to the carriage in which accused was standing. Witness talked with Mrs. Walton at the instance of Gulbai. The guard had promised to give witness the names of the accused and the European lady at Byculla, but he did not. At Victoria Terminus witness again asked the guard for the names, but the latter replied : "I haven't got them yet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roughton, witness said relying on the guard, that true to his promise he would furnish them with the names, he did not complain to any other Railway official for not being provided with the names. Witness could not say one way or the other if Gulbai's story was true, as he himself was not present to witness what had taken place. The Parsi lady did not tell witness that the saree was pulled off her body. She only said that accused had made "zoolum" upon her. She did not say that rape was committed upon her.

Being re-examined, witness said he had asked Mrs. Walton at Thana. She said that Bai Gulbai was only frightened, and that if Mrs. Walton were not in the compartment she should have been in some danger.

Mr. Rustomji Maneckji Framroz, commissariat contractor, who had travelled with the last witness on 24th January by the same train as Bai Gulbai, was next examined, and he corroborated the evidence of Mr. Gustadji.

Mrs. Walton being next examined by Mr. Acworth, said that she was wife of Constable Walton, and resided at Frere Road. On the night of 24th January she was travelling from Igutpuri to come to Bombay. A few minutes after she left Kalyan a European entered her compartment. There were two ladies in her compartment—a European and a Parsi—the former got out at Kalyan, but witness did not know where the Parsee lady got out. The European remained in the compartment for quarter-of-an-hour. He talked with witness, but not with the Parsi lady. He left the compartment when he found that the Parsi lady got frightened. She got frightened when the European rose to lower the shutters to prevent draught come into the carriage. Witness being asleep could not say when the Parsi lady left the compartment. The guard came to her at Coorla station.

Cross-examined, she said the latch to the central door was open. It was not true that accused opened the door and came in. It was also not true that he pulled off the blanket off Gulbai's head, and shawl from witness. It was also not true that he touched the lady's cheeks. He never asked witness to leave the Parsi lady and go into the next compartment. He only said : "Don't you, two young ladies, feel cold ? May I shut the windows for you ?" Witness saw Gulbai in her compartment when the train stopped at Mumbra. Gulbai did not get down at Mumbra. It was at Coorla, and not Thana, that some Parsis and the guard interrogated witness. Witness could not say why Gulbai was frightened. Witness herself was not frightened. The accused did not talk with the Parsi lady, nor did he offer her any money. There was no justification to allege that accused intended to commit rape upon the Parsi lady.

John De Beaux, guard in charge of the train, said that the train, though not booked to stop, did stop at Mumbra station for some reason. He resumed a complaint at Coorla that a Parsi lady was molested. Witness told the Parsi gentlemen who complained that "let the lady point out the man who molested her." She pointed out Mr. Daw, who was now the accused. Witness informed accused that a complaint was lodged against him. Accused denied the charge, giving an explanation. Witness gave the name of the accused to the Parsi as soon as he saw him. Witness threw his light on accused's face and exclaimed : "Why this is Mr. Daw, one of our Railway employes." Witness made an oral as well as a written report at the Bori Bunder station.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Roughton, witness said that complaint about the incident was first made at Coorla. Witness must notice a passenger alighting at Mumbra station, and undoubtedly none alighted.

The accused made a statement, in the course of which he stated that, finding the communication door to be ajar, he went into the compartment in which the ladies were, and offered to close the carriage windows. The Parsi lady seemed to be frightened, and as she appeared to be displeased, he told her that, although the carriage was not reserved for them, he would leave the compartment. He was asked at Coorla station about the affair. The lady had made these extravagant statements against him while she was in a very excited state of mind.

Mr. Roughton then called evidence for the defence as regarded the accused's character. Mr. R. Trevethick, the Locomotive Superintendent, in his evidence, gave a very satisfactory character to the accused.

The magistrate said that this was an extraordinary case, in the course of which several contradictory statements had been made. He did not think that he could charge the accused upon that evidence. However, before making up his mind finally upon the point, he would take time to go over the evidence, and would deliver a short decision on Wednesday morning.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... inches	29·781
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) .... degrees	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind*. NW, NNE, WNW, NW, WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	192

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ALLEGED POISONING OF A MISSIONARY.

POLICE ENQUIRY.

THE case in which Mrs. Emily Ghose is charged with murdering her husband, the late Rev. Baroda Churn Ghose, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by administering arsenic to him, and in which a Bengali convert named Solomon is charged with aiding and abetting the offence, was before his Worship again on Saturday, at Calcutta.

Dr. Chuni Lall Bose was the first witness examined. He said : I am a chemical examiner to Government. On the 17th March I examined the stomach, liver, and heart of the deceased, and detected arsenic in them. I estimated the quantity of arsenic in the stomach and its contents only, and found 42·2 grains of white arsenic in them. The paper packet contained three pills in which mercury was detected. One of the cloth packets handed to me by the Inspector contained 70 glass bottles, three paper packets, and two pocket-books. Of the bottles 23 were empty. The rest contained various medicinal preparations. The paper packets contained harmless drugs. The other cloth packet contained a quilt, a blue blanket, a grey blanket, a shirt, a small frock, a napkin, three pillow-cases and a "saree." I detected arsenic in the stains on the grey blanket, the frock, and the three pillow-cases. These (produced) are the articles on which I detected arsenical stains. The arsenic found in the stomach was in solid form. The smallest fatal dose of white arsenic is two grains. The quantity of arsenic found in the stomach, at that calculation, was sufficient to kill twenty-one persons. There are cases on record where arsenic has been unconsciously taken in fatal quantities in food without exciting any perceptible sensation on the tongue. A bloodless state of the heart is a symptom of arsenical poison.

Cross-examination was reserved by Mr. Cranenburgh, who appeared for the first accusd. The court rose for lunch,

On the re-assembling of the court, the Rev. Peary Mohun Mukerji was examined. He said : I knew the deceased and was very friendly with him. The first accused was his wife. I have known her for fifteen or sixteen years. She has six childern, two boys and four girls. At 10 a.m. on the 15th, I received information of the death of the deceased from a catechist. I went with a catechist towards the house. On our way I met Umbika Churn Ghose, Ashu Tosh Singh, Hindu Madub Ghose, and others. They gave me some information. Afterwards I met the Rev. A. C. Duffadar, who was coming out of the deceased's house. He also made a statement to me. I then met Mr. Wheeler with whom I went to the Rev. Mr. Ghose's house. Mr Wheeler and I then went to the deceased's house. It was then about 11-30 a.m. When we got to the house the first accused was out. We saw a cook-woman and a maid servant. We questioned them. After hearing what they said we went to the "thana." We returned to the house of the deceased with the Inspector. The first accused had returned then. I asked her what had happened to her husband. I spoke to her in Bengali. She does speak English but not very well. In reply to my question she replied that her husband had died at 4 or 4-30 o'clock that morning from cholera. She also said that deceased had been ailing about a week. He had complained of pains in the head, dimness of sight and also that he felt as if he was going mad. She also said that on Saturday he had asked her to get him some medicine. She had gone out and purchased the medicine from one Dr. Taruk Nath Palit, residing in Dhurumtollah Street. She said that the doctor had given her four pills, and she had administered the pills as directed, that is, at intervals of half-an-hour. She said that the pills relieved the pain in the head, but induced vomitting, etc. To stop this she gave her husband some camphor and sugar. At 4 o'clock deceased called her and she went to him. She then discovered that he had rolled over and was lying on his face. She tried to turn him on his back, and while she was doing this he gasped and died. I then asked her how she went to the doctor. She replied that she walked to his place alone. I enquired whether she had any objection to the body being examined. She said that she had none. I then asked her if she understood what I meant. On her saying she did not, I explained that I intended to have a "post-mortem" examination. She said : "It is right that the body of a respectable man should be cut open. It is proper for you to have this done ?" I said : "Is it not agreeable but I think it is necessary in this case." As I was leaving the house with the Inspector and Mr. Wheeler, and had gone to the outer door of the house, the Rev. M. L. Ghose called out that the first accused wanted to see me. I returned to the house and found her in the verandah. I asked her why she had re-called me. She said : "Now that the body is going to be cut open, I wish to tell you what happened yesterday. I had quarrelled with my husband during the day. He thrashed me and chid me for having an intrigue with another man. He threatened to poison himself. Should any thing arise in the 'post-mortem' examination, this may help you." I then said to her : "Why did you not say this before, or why did you not speak to me privately." I begged of her to speak to the Inspector but she would not. I then left the house, and told the Inspector and Mr. Wheeler of what the first accused had told me. I do not think anyone overheard what conversation passed between the first accused and myself. I had a conversation with the first accused concerning Brojo Nath Bhattacherji. This was before I spoke of the "post-mortem" examination. I asked her if she had sent a message to him that morning to say that her husband was laid up with fever and would not be able to attend Church. She replied in the affirmative. On my asking how she came to send such a message when her husband was lying dead, she said that her husband had told her to send the message. I asked when he had told her that and she said just before she discovered that he was dead. She did not know then that he was dead. From the house I went to Superintendent Davis's house. The Inspector and Mr. Wheeler accompanied me. We all went back to the deceased's house. Mr. Davis made various enquiries from the first accused who afterwards went into a room. She asked Mr. Davis shortly afterwards to come into the room which he did, the first accused closing the door after he had entered it. Mr. Davis was in the room only a few minutes. I then went away. The body was removed to the morgue after I left the house.

Cross-examination reserved.

Alfred Downes was the first witness. He said : I am a broker. I know the first accused, she is the widow of the late Rev. B. C. Ghose. I have seen the second accused before. His name is Solomon. On the 14th of March I was living as a lodger in Nazirtollah Lane in the house of the deceased. The house I stayed in was an upper-storeyed one and I lived downstairs of it. I saw the late Mr. Ghose on the morning of the 14th at about 7-30 o'clock. I asked him to have a smoke. He refused, saying that he felt very poorly. He told me he had a severe headache. He returned to the tea-table just outside of my room. I left the house shortly afterwards and did not return till 3 a. m. the next day. I went straight to my bed-room. Just before I went to sleep I heard footsteps coming down the staircase, approach the door of my room, and put the chain on to fasten the door. The sound of the footsteps were light. It was very unusual for me to be locked-in in my room. Later I tried the door and could not open it. I dropped off to sleep about 4-30 o'clock and got up in about a little more than an hour. It was then that I discovered that I had been locked-in. Half-an-hour later I went upstairs to see Mr. Ghose. As I got to the top of the staircase I called out : "Are you going to Church this morning, Mr. Ghose" On getting no answer I walked into the deceased's sitting room and looked at the clock. It was then 7-30. Turning round I saw the body of the deceased lying on the floor on a quilt. It was lying face downwards. The bedroom door was open. I saw the first accused sitting on the bed near by the deceased's body. At first I thought that Mr. Ghose was asleep. Afterwards I went up to the bedroom door and touched the body. I found it cold. I then asked the first accused what had happened. She called out : "Cholera, cholera," and put her hands to her eyes. At her request I turned the body. I spoke to Mrs. Ghose and told her as it was a case of cholera she ought to be careful to have the place fumigated and disinfected. I went out and got some phenyle and sprinkled it about the rooms. Shortly after this the second accused came to the house with the eldest son of the deceased. I did not speak to him. He rushed past me and went upstairs. I then went to the "thana" and reported that Mr. Ghose had died of cholera. I returned direct to the house from the "thana." At about 11 o'clock the two accused went out telling me that they were going to arrange for the funeral. The undertaker came later. The first accused spoke to the undertaker, Mr. Dowling, who gave her a form to fill, and who told her that he could not take her order unless she produced a death-certificate. She told him that the certificate would be obtained later, and on this he went away evidently satisfied. After his departure I went with the two accused to Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co's branch shop in Dhurumtollah. Thence I went to Messrs. Scott, Thompson & Co's and other dispensaries, but we could not get any of the resident doctors to give us a certificate. The accused did not discuss the cause of the deceased's death. When I first saw the first accused sitting by the side of the body of her husband I said to her : "Why did you not tell me when I came home that he was ill. I would have gone for a doctor." She said : "It is too late now." Cross-examination reserved.

Umbica Churn Ghose, a reader in the Government Central Press, was the next witness. After his examination the case was adjourned, the accused being remanded to jail.

THE INQUEST.

Dr. Chambers, the Calcutta coroner, opened an inquest on Thursday afternoon, touching the death of the Rev. B. C. Ghose, a Native Christian Missionary attached to St. Saviour's Church, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, who is alleged to have been poisoned by his wife, Emily Ghose, also a Native Christian. Mr. A. J. Solomon, a resident of Meerut, is said to have abetted in the offence. These two persons have already been charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. D. E. Cranenburgh represented Mrs. Ghoose. Both the defendants were brought into court under police escort and remained standing during the inquiry.

Dr. Chuni Lall Bose, Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, said that on the 17th instant he received seven sealed jars containing parts of the body of the deceased gentleman, together with some paper packets and blankets. On examination of portions of the stomach he discovered 42·3 grains of white arsenic in a solid form, or a sufficient quantity to kill twenty-one persons, the minimum dose to kill a person being two grains. The paper packets contained mercury and either allopathic or homœopathic medicines. White arsenic, he said, could be obtained in small quantities at any of the grocer's shops in the town.

To Mr. Cranenburgh : Arsenic has no taste at all. He was unable to say if the arsenic discovered was administered in one or two doses. There was nothing to militate against the idea that the arsenic was taken in one dose. In cases of determined suicide by arsenic poisoning, large quantities of arsenic were detected by analysis.

Dr. Gibbons, the Police Surgeon, whose evidence was similar to that given before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, said that in his opinion the deceased died from irritant or arsenic-poisoning.

Inspector Mulcahy who assisted Superintendent Davis at the investigation of the case, spoke to the fact of viewing the body at the residence of the deceased, and having had it removed to the morgue for "post-mortem" examination. He also took charge of some stained linen and blankets which were subsequently submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis.

Sishi Kumar Biswas, a Native Christian, and an important witness in the case, was next examined. His evidence was reported when given in the police court.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE first great event of the year had been the introduction of the new system of Army Commands which, he was glad to say, had worked without a hitch of any importance. Further experience was necessary before the establishments of the four Commands and of Army Headquarters could be distinctly and finally fixed, but he believed their cost would be kept, taken as a whole, within the amount sanctioned by the Secretary of State when the scheme was originally introduced. He could say with confidence that no further increase could be required in the office establishment of the Military Department. The second great event of the year was the Chitral expedition. General Brackenbury described briefly how rapidly the troops were mobilised, and how successfully the operations were carried out. The expedition had been invaluable as a test of the mobilisation arrangements for a whole Division of the field army, which were found to be thoroughly sound, practical and easy to work. The campaign had also taught a great lesson to our military authorities in the working of lines of communication and had tested the Imperial Service troops. The greatest advantage was derived from the Gwalior and Jeypore transport trains, and he hoped that further efforts might be made by native rulers to organise similar corps. General Brackenbury pointed out one defect in the Government transport scheme, namely, the difficulty of getting camels quickly and finding proper drivers for them. This defect it was intended to remedy. He added :—"I wish to bring prominently to notice the fact, that the charges for this campaign include the whole cost of an excellent metalled road from Hoti Mardan to the Swat River, of the bridging of that river and the Panjkora, and of the pack road which has been constructed from the Swat River to Chitral, as well as the construction of forts and barracks for the troops at the Malakand, at Chakdara, and in Chitral. There will be no charge on account of these barracks and defences in the Special Defence Estimates ; and a small addition to the Military Works Estimates of the coming year, which I shall presently mention, completes the provision for them."

Sir Henry Brackenbury then dealt at length with the estimates for 1896-97. These showed a net increase of only 21 lakhs over those of the current year. But there were three great items which had not appeared in former estimates. These were an addition of 11 lakhs in pay to the Native Army, 49½ lakhs for mobilisation preparations, and 23 lakhs for the occupation of Chitral and the line of communications. Referring to the last item, he said :—"The expenditure due to the occupation of Chitral has been kept as low as possible. That expenditure is due to the deliberately adopted policy of the Government of India, endorsed and approved by Her Majesty's Government. It is not for me to defend that policy, heartily as I approve it. All that I need say is that up to the present date it has been attended with complete success from every point of view. The troops in Chitral and at the Malakand are on a war footing. They are ready to take the field at a moment's notice. They are healthy ; their transport is in excellent condition, and though the service may be somewat irksome, especially for the troops in Chitral, they receive the prescribed pecuniary and other concessions which render them contented. The inhabitants of Swat, Dir and Chitral find their advantage in the markets created by the presence of our troops ; and in the coming year it is believed that the greatest portion of the supplies required will be obtained by local purchase. Trade between these countries and India has very largely increased. It is intended to reduce the garrison of the Malakand by one regiment of infantry during this year ; and I look forward with confidence to further reductions becoming possible within a short period of time. Against the expenditure under the head of "Occupation of Chitral" has to be set the saving due to the withdrawal of the regiment of Native Infantry from Gilgit, which was made possible by the occupation of Chitral, and proposals for further reductions in the cost of the Gilgit Agency are under consideration."

The speaker then explained at length the reasons for the special grant on account of mobilisation arrangements. The necessity for a reserve of horses and for more transport animals had long been recognised, and these they intended to provide : 1,000 horses, 1,750 mules and 3,250 camels would be purchased during the year. Supplies, fodder, gear, ambulance equipment, &c., would also be provided. The annual recurring charges on account of these new arrangements would be 13 lakhs. He held that this would not meet all the requirements of the Army, and that in future years 2,700 more mules and 3,250 more camels should be purchased. This would involve an additional initial outlay of 7 lakhs and an additional annual expenditure of between 10 and 12 lakhs. These initial and annual charges were the price which India must pay for having its Army prepared for war. He believed that when these preparations had been fully completed, the Army in India would in every detail be as ready to take the field and as able to give as good an account of its enemies as any army in the world. Sir Henry closed his speech by referring to the chief reforms which had been carried out during the past five years in the Departments of which he had been in charge. He showed how greatly the efficiency of the Army had been increased. He said that the wants of the Army now were more transport, more officers and more garrison artillery. He hoped that the transport would be provided in the next year or two. Our forts and batteries were under-manned but it had not been in the power of the Government to provide money for an increase to the garrison artillery establishment. The greatest want in his opinion, and in that of the Commander-in-Chief, was an increase in the number of British officers. The attempt to establish a reserve of officers had failed. Yet, upon the outbreak of war, the number of British officers with every unit of the Native Army ought to be increased, and there would be required some hundreds for transport duties and for various Staff appointments in the field. Where to lay hands upon these officers was a problem not yet solved. Should the finances of India improve he earnestly hoped this question would not be lost sight of. In conclusion, Sir Henry Brackenbury said :—

"I am to be succeeded in charge of the Military Department by an officer, Sir Edwin Collen, who has for the past five years been working with me, heart and soul, in these reforms, whose ability is well known, and whose efforts in favour of economy have not been exceeded by those of any officer in the service of the Government. I woud ask this Council to trust him. The past five years have been years of great difficulty for the Military Department. There have been a great number of frontier expeditions, which have upset our Budgets, and have been unwillingly concurred in by the Commander-in-Chief and myself. There has been, owing to the fall in exchange, a financial pressure such as had been hitherto unknown. In face of these facts I trust that the list of improvements and reforms which have been effected in our Army and our Military Administration will not be considered by this Council an unsatisfactory record of progress. The Army in India is, in my opinion, none too large for the work it may be called upon at any time to perform, and I trust that this Council will never lend a willing ear to those who advocate reduction of military expenditure other than that recommended by Your Excellency's Government. For I say deliberately and advisedly, after the closest and most minute study of every detail of that expenditure, that such reduction could only result in that worst and most wicked of all waste, the maintenance of an Army which would be either insufficient in strength, or unfit and unready for war."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal dealt with the question of provincial contracts, arguing that the unity of interests between the Central and Local Government was the one great principal that should be recognised. The Imperial Government was as much interested as the Local Administration in the development of this or that province, and it would be absolutely wrong to adopt Mr. Charlu's idea that the provinces should consider themselves independent financially of the Central Governments. During ten years as a provincial administrator he had received the most generous support from the Government, but all the same there was a tendency at times to tripple Local Governments. Under the five years' contract system it happened that the first two years were years of pinching and scraping and then came two years in which the balances were restored to the normal state, and finally a year in which there was a haste to expend the money before the new contract came on. A Local Government was occasionally treated like a sheep shorn close of its wool and then turned loose to let the wool grow again, only to be caught and once more shorn. He thought that the provincial financial position should be re-adjusted every five years with as little disturbance as possible.

Sir James Westland then replied at length, dealing mostly with Mr. Bhuskate's and Mr. Charlu's criticisms. He made a vigorous and effective speech. He quoted Sir John Strachey to prove that it was never intended that the Famine Grant should be a statutory fund or that it should permanently remain at 1½ crores. The taxes imposed originally to meet the Grant only amounted to one crore, the Government had a perfect right to say what the annual amount for insurance against famine should be. They could only be guided by experience in settling this amount, and they now considered one crore to be sufficient. When the Famine Grant had been suspended it simply meant that Government had not funds available for allotment on that account. If it had not been suspended additional taxation would had to be imposed to provide the 1½ crores. As to Mr Bhuskate's contentions about the expenditure on railways having been undertaken without counting the cost, the total loss on all the lines was only two crores yearly, and all the lines recently built had been a distinct gain. The loss was on the older lines, but even if the loss were many times greater the country was a great gainer by its railways, which bestowed immense benefits upon the people. He ridiculed the idea of restoring seven crores of the famine fund. To whom was it to be paid, and how ? It could only go to the Government Treasury in any case. He defended the system of provincial contracts while admitting there was great difficulty in arranging these, as the circumstances in each province differed so materially. He quoted figures conclusively showing that the poorer provinces were not mulcted for the benefit of the richer ones. On the qestion of land assessment he denied that heavy burdens were imposed, neither were people overtaxed ; for in comparison with other lands India was more lightly taxed than any other country in the world. As to the military expenditure, he showed how the country benefited by the peace and security under the British rule, contrasting the safety of life and property with the dangers which beset them in byegone days. Was a rupee per head of population a heavy charge to pay on account of an army which gave that security ?

(To be continued.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Raitt, Capt, Bengal, 7th B I, from leave, from England.
Hill, Lt, Bengal, 11th B I, from leave, from England.
Fletcher, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Adey, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on furlough, from Satara.
Weir, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Quetta.
Bingham, Capt, Madras Staff, from leave, from England.
Lutyens, Major, Ms, R E, on tour, from England.
Grier, Lt, Burmah R I Fus, from leave, from England.

MARCH 29.

Coldfield, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Deesa.
Blundell, Major-Genl, Bo, H P on completion of employment from Poona.

MARCH 30.

Hunter, Lt-Col, Bo, on retirement, from Poona.
Hart, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on completion of tour, from Cawnpore.
Walker, Vety-Major, Bengal, A V D, proceeding to England, from Jubbulpore.
Molesworth, Lt, Bengal, 1st D C L I, on leave, from Chakrata.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 27.

Bingham, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Agra.

MARCH 28.

Wheeler, Major, Bengal, 6th B C, on duty, to Jhullunder.
Bridges, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Chakrata.
Hill, Capt, Bengal, E Surrey Regt, on duty, to Agra.
Griffin, Capt, Bengal, 1st B C, on leave, from Meerut.
Macpherson, 2nd-Lt, Bo, I S C, to join, to Poona.

MARCH 29.

Becher, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Chakrata.
Barlow, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Chakrata.
Hill, Lt, Bengal, 11th B I, on sick leave, to Baxaduar.
Kenny, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, off leave, to Poona.

MARCH 30.

Mitchell, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Deesa.
Weir, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date, it is urgently requested that all arms and accoutrements (except those required for the Drill Competition) may be returned to Headquarters at once.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 28th instant :—Gunner W. A. Hodgert.
3. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements into store at the Fort Head-quarters as soon as possible. A Sergeant instructor will attend at the Byculla Head-quarters from Monday to Thursday April 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to receive arms of members of No. 2 Company. After that date all arms, &c., must be sent to Fort Head-quarters.
4. Leave of absence has been granted from 1st to 26th proximo to Capt. A. Leslie.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

THE Lincolnshire Handicap of 2,000 sovs., for three-years old and upwards, by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only forfeit if declared to Messrs Weatherby by Tuesday, February 4 ; 15 sovs. extra if left in after that date, and an additional 15 sovs. for starters ; the winner of any handicap after the weights are published (January 30, at noon), to carry 5lbs. ; of two, or one value 200 sovs., 7lbs. extra ; the second to receive 100 sovs., and third 50 sovs. out of the stakes ; the straight mile (61 subs. 18 of whom pay 5 sovs. each)—Closed January 7, 1896.

Mr A F Bassett's ch h Clorane, by Castlereagh—May Girl, 5 years, 9st 4lbs. M Cannon 1
Lord Rosebery's b h Quarrel, (late Tarrare), by Discord—Free and Easy, 5 years, 6st. H Grimshaw 2
Col J T North's b h El Diablo, by Robert the Devil—Tantrum, aged, 7st 10lbs. S Loates 3
Lord Cadogan's b h Court Ball, by Royal Hampton—Polka, 5 years, 7st 4lbs 4
Mr W W Fulton's b m Laodamia, by Kendal—Chrysalis, 6 years, 9st 3lbs 0
Sir J Blundell Maple's b h Gangway, by Saraband—Gang Warily, 6 years, 8st 6lbs 0
Baron de Rothschild's b h Amandier, Laveret—Aveline, aged, 7st 12lbs 0
M de St Alary's b c Vigoureux, by Fripon—Virginie II, 4 years, 7st 13lbs 0
Mr Smethwick's br c Lesterlin, by Gallinule—Miliora, 4 years, 7st 12lbs 0
Mr Sparrow's ch f Easter Gift, by Montroyd—Adroit, 4 years, 7st 10lbs 0
Col J T North's br h Hebron, by Kilwarlin—Seraphine, 5 years, 7st 8lbs 0
Mr J H Peard's ch h Minstrel Boy, by Master Kildare—Sing Song, 6 years, 7st 8lbs 0
Mr J Ryan's b c Chasseur, by Galorin—Lady Gower, 4 years, 7st 6lbs 0
Sir R Waldie Griffith's ch c Cold Steel, by Timothy—Tenax, 4 years, 7st 1lb 0
Mr R H Combe's br c Tithonus, by St Simon—Immortelle, 4 years, 6st 7 lbs 0
Mr A H Hudson's br h Earl of Annandale, by FitzJames—Loch Maben, aged, 6st 6lbs 0
Mr J Robertson's b c Anlaf, by Veracity—Annette, 4 years, 6st 6lbs 0
Mr F Luscombe's br c King's House, Royal Hampton—Glen Isha, 4 years, 6st 0

(Winner trained by W. T. Robinson, Foxhill, Wilts.)

Betting—6 to 1 against Court Ball, 100 to 14 against Clorane, 9 to 1 against El Diablo, 100 to 7 against Quarrel.

Won easily by a length and a half ; the same separating second and third.

BROCKLESBY STAKES.

The Brocklesby Stakes of 500 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 5ft. for then two-year-olds ; colts 8st. 12lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 9lbs., the nominator of the winner and the owner of second each to receive 50 sovs. out of the Stakes ; entrance 5 sovs. ; five furlongs, staight. 121 subs. Closed 17th September 1895.

Mr L de Rothschild's ch f Jest, by Juggler—Merrie Lassie, T Loates 1
Sir R Waldie Griffith's ch f Princess Anne, by St Angelo—Princess Louise Victoria, Rumbold 2
Mr Fairies's b c Eager, by Enthusiast—Greeba, W A Pratt 3

(Winner trained by A. Hayhoe, Newmarket.)

Betting : 4 to 1 against Jest. Won by half a length ; eighteen ran.—"Asian"

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—20 cases foolscap paper, Rogers and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—3 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Khios s—6 cases biscuits, Sumsoodin Nuzerally.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—12 cases ham and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 59 cases oilmenstores, &c., S Cowasjee.
Ganges s—9 cases stationery, BD Motiwala and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindenfel s—30 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood ; 16 cases candles, Rahimbhoy Abdool Hoosein ; 301 boxes candles, Haji Harsam Ahmed ; 370 cases window glass, Hussonally Allibhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—18 cases glassware, Khackee Somjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—44 cases paper, &c., Abdoolally Tyebally ; 84 bales paper, A S Narmelwalla.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Methley Hall s—3 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—180 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

FURTHER particulars of the recent observations of M. Perrotin, director of the Nice Observatory, on the planet Venus have been published, from which it appears that they were made under extremely favourable conditions of the atmosphere, and at an altitude of some 9,000 feet above the Mediterranean, namely, on the summit of Mont Mounier. Our readers are probably aware that the early astronomers found that Venus turned on her axis in 23 or 24 hours, and consequently that her day and night were about the same length as ours. The first to dispute the result was Schiaparelli, the sharpsighted astronomer of Milan, who discovered the famous "canals" of Mars. Schiaparelli declared that Venus only turns round her axis in 224 days or thereabouts, that is to say, in the time she takes to go round the sun. Her day is, therefore, of the same length as her year, or rather her day is practically perpetual, for as the moon does to the earth she always exposes the same side to the sun, and one-half must be in perpetual day, while the other is in perpetual night.

Trouvelot, the well-known French astronomer, Flammarion, Leo Brenner, and others have maintained the old figure of 23 or 24 hours to be correct, but Schiaparelli has not lacked adherents, especially among Southern astronomers. The fact that Venus is a difficult planet to observe, makes the question an open one. There is only one period, namely, when she is between her position of greatest brilliancy and nearest to the earth, which is favourable for observation, and her atmosphere is, as a rule, so cloudy that it is not easy to tell whether the marks on her surface are permanent features or not. M. Perrotin succeeded in getting excellent observations on December 2, 3, and 4, and on February 2, 3, 4, and 5 last, which, when compared with each other and with observations made by him in 1890, leave no doubt in his mind that the periods of rotation and revolution of the planet are equal, and hence that Venus always presents the same face to the sun. So far as the conditions on the planet can be divined from the observations, there appear to be snowy patches like the poles of Mars, not only at her poles, but near the terminator, that is, the zone where day and night meet; immense fields of cloud or fog on the region next the sun, and vast oceans intermediate. There is, as Trouvelot also noticed, a swaying of the polar snow caps with respect to the terminator of about 10 or 12 degree in two months, a phenomenon analogous to the libration of swinging of the moon in latitude, and shows that the axis of the planet is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, though the departure cannot exceed 15 degree. Strange to say, the boreal regions of the planet seem brighter than the austral regions.

Several weeks ago we suggested in this column that someone should try whether phosphorescence did not emit rays capable of traversing opaque bodies, and the suggestion has since been carried out in France. M. Niewenglowski has found that the pho-phorescent sulphide of calcium of commerce emits rays which traverse opaque bodies as do the Rontgen rays, and M. Moissan, the distinguished French chemist, has observed that quite a number of phosphorescent bodies emit these rays, in particular the salts of uranium.

With the double salt of uranium and potassium, M. Moissan has performed the following experiment. He took a gelatino-bromide plate of Lumiere, the well known French maker, which, when covered up in black paper, could be exposed for a day to the solar rays without effect. He then placed a crust of the crystals of the double salt above the paper wrapping the plate, and exposed the hold to the sun for three hours. On developing the plate, a black image of the crystals was found on it. When a piece of money was plated between the crystals and the black paper wrapper, an image of the coin was found on the plate. A plate of glass between the crystals and the coin did not prevent the formation of the image. Professor Proost has also found that crystals of phosphorescent sulphate of zinc can be substituted for a Crooke's tube in taking cryptographs.

In a recent communication to the Academie des Sciences, M. Chauveau describes a number of experiments made by him on the living subject, which go to prove that in muscular labour none of the energy expended is drawn from the combustion of albumenoids in the body.

Cononel Serpa Pinto, Governor of the Cape de Verde Isles of the West Coast of Africa, has written to the Academie des Sciences to say that the new method of inoculating for the bites of snakes has been practised for a long time by some negro tribes of East Africa. He himself was "vaccinated" by the tribe of Vatuma at Inhambane, when a sub-lieutenant of the Portuguese Army of Mozambique. The natives extracted the poison from the "carpet" snake (Alcatifa in Portuguese), and mixed it with vegetable matter, thus forming a brown paste. Parallel incisions are then made in the skin of the hand, foot, arm, or back, and the paste introduced into the blood. After the ceremony the subject has to swear that he will never kill a venomous snake, for thenceforth these snakes are his intimate friends. After Colonel Pinto was inoculated, he was swollen and suffered much for eight days. He has never been bitten by a venomous snake, and cannot himself vouch for the efficacy of the cure, but soon after he was inoculated he was bitten by a scorpion in the Seychelles Islands, and no harm came of it. Ten years later in crossing Africa, he was bitten by another scorpion, and suffered so much he thought he should die or at least lose his arm.

M. Cuenot has shown that certain beetles are able to squirt blood from their hearts or paws as a means of defence, the blood being offensive in some way to the animal against which it is aimed. It has also been shown that some of the orthoptera of Tunis and Algeria also possess this peculiar weapon, more especially the Ephippigera and Eugaster. The blood of the former develops an extremely bitter principle after a little while, and is capable of frightening away lizards, and perhaps also batrachians and mammifers.

Some time ago the surgeon-major in charge of Majunga hospital in Madagascar discovered a bed of fossils in the upper chalk rocks, 25 miles south of that place, and these have now been examined by Professor Deperret, of the Faculty of Lyons, who finds them to comprise the humerus of an enormous dinosaur belonging to the group of sauropods, some vertebræ of a dinosaur of the group titanosaurs; and a tooth of a pteropod of the group megalosaurs. The fossils reveal a strict relationship between those of Madagascar and British India.

M. Trillat has introduced a method of disinfecting by means of a 40° per cent. solution of formic aldehyde. To shed the solution it is placed in a closed vessel, and a jet of it launched against the object to be disinfected, when the pressure of the vapour reaches 3 to 4 atmospheres.

Acetylene gas can be made by decomposing carbide of calcium in water, and the carbide of calcium can be prepared in the electric furnace from lime and carbon. The gas gives a very brilliant flame, and M. Violle has utilised it as a standard of light. When the gas is burned at a certain pressure in a gas jet, it gives a bright flame, and a screen having an orifice of a given area allows a certain quantity of light to pass, thus forming a standard of illumination. A full account of the new standard was read at a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

The effect of thunder, or the firing of cannon, on pheasants is very curious; either of these sounds start the cock birds crowing as if in defiance. Mr. G. T. Rope, writing to the "Zoologist," says that at a place between five and six miles distant from the garrison town of Colchester, he has heard pheasants close to him echoing each report of the artillery practising there, and has on many occasions noticed the same thing elsewhere. The crowing sounds more like the answer to a challenge than the expression of fear. Mr. J. E. Harting points out that the observation is not new. Gilbert White remarked a century ago that the pheasants in his neighbourhood crowed when big guns were fired at Portsmouth, and the wind was blowing from that direction; and, says Mr. Harting, Charles Waterton also, in his "Essays on Natural History" (first series, 1837), makes the following remarks on the subject:—"The pheasant crows at all seasons on retiring to roost, it repeats this call often during the night, and again at early dawn; and frequently in the day-time, on the appearance of an enemy, or at the report of a gun, or during a thunderstorm."

A means for preventing the noise made by trains in passing over iron bridges has been devised by a German engineer named Boedecker. He puts a decking of 1½ inch planks between the cross girders, resting on 3-inch timbers laid on the bottom flanges. On the planks a double layer of felt is laid which is fixed to the vertical web of the cross girder. At the connections with the girder a timber cover joint is placed on felt, and two hooked bolts connect the whole firmly to the bottom flange. Four inches of slag gravel cover the decking, which is inclined toward the centre of the bridge for drainage puposes. A layer of felt is laid between the planks and the timbers they rest upon and the iron work in contact with decking and ballast is asphalted. The decking weighs 600 pounds per yard for a bridge 11 feet wide and costs 23 cents a square foot. It is watertight, and has proved very satisfactory in preventing noise.

The infinite value of little things in their bearings upon life in this world has a most striking illustration in the history of the gypsy moth, which pest the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is now imploring Congress to help it to get rid of. A Harvard professor who entertained a vain hope of advantageously crossing the European moth with the American silkworm allowed his one solitary imported caterpillar to escape. What is the result to-day? An insect that destroys the trees within three hundred and fifty square miles of territory and threatens the whole country, and several hundred thousand dollars expended all to no use. This is one curious modern version of the old Arabian fable of the giant in the bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,265 tons, Captain R A Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (12th March), with a general cargo.

THE s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Jeddah (11th March) brought six deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,109 tons, Captain A Clark, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 90 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Obra, 3,490 tons, Captain P de St Croix, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Calcutta, 18th March, brought a cargo of 5,192 tons of coal and general.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Jeddah (13th March) brought a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE s s Ataka, 2,389 tons, Captain F F Bement, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durham (7th March) via Mauritius, in ballast. The vessels is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,198 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Rangoon (4th March), brought a cargo of timber, and rice and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain G F Simpson, will sail to-day for Kurachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Byramjee Rustomjee and 8 children, Mrs N Durham, Master and Miss Durham and 71 deck.

THE s s Caspian, 2,313 tons, Captain H B Beard, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cardiff (27th February), brought a cargo of 4,789 tons of coal, and five deck passengers. The Captain reports that she touched the ground in the Suez Canal, and broke two of the blades of her propeller. The vessel is consigded to the Bombay Company.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Teresa, 1,922 tons, Captain V Gherzmann, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Kobe (28th February) via intermediate ports, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr, Mrs and Miss Byramjee, Mr Ally, Mr deGient, Mr Reich, Mr Madadraz, Mr Baramjis, Mr Black, Miss Broune, Miss Fryer, and 18 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,030 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Delagoa Bay (5th March) via Mozambique, Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C M David, Mrs Bundem and three children, Dr S Rutnagar, Mr Ruttonsey, Captain W Crowder, Mr J Damjee, Mr Dulubdas, Mr Cuba, Mr Kissandas and 98 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Strathairly	2700	Coulthurst	Havre		W & A Graham
C	Thibet	1695	Garrett	R S Port		1-4 H C Joosub
D	Na ori	1069	McAlli tor	N F		B & P S N Co
F	Hochheimer	1837	Reisang	Kurrachee		31-3 Glade & Co
H & J	Diciemtre	2049	D'aspiage	Trieste		1-4 Bombay
K	Ettrickdale	2468	Stewart	London		31-3 T Morrison
L	Booidana	2231	Hugill	N F		M Mackenzie & Co
L	Assyria	970		Not fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Kt of St John	2255	Billett	Chir a		K Nixon
N	Ariel	1838	Bevan	N F		K Nixon
O	Manningtry	1838	White	N F		4-4 Bombay Co
Q	Golden Cross	1914	Thomas	Dunkirk		7-4 J Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	534	Budroo	Mangalore	30-3	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	553	Fakeera	Bhownugger	31-3	Do.
Bahaduri	369	Foirweather	Karachi	31-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oriental	3085	Moule	Aden		11-4 P & O S N Co
3	Hispania	2214	Abrey	Liverpool		4-4 W & A Graham
3	R Rubatino	3044	Parodi	Genoa		2-4 C Barboro
5	Ravenna	2046	Street	China	N F	2-4 P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3048	Briscoe	London		4-4 P & O Co
7	Imperator	2245	Nicolich	Trieste		1-4 A Lloyds
8	Maria Theresa	1922	Gersmann	Trieste		7-4 A L S N Co
9	Marca	4451	Adum	Antwerp		K Nixon
10	Baroda	2930	Schuldt	Calcutta		31-3 J Mackintosh
12	Mirzapore	417	London	China		1-4 P & O S N Co
13	Aston Hall	2256	McCalee	N F		E Bates
15	Algeria	2931	Craig	Marseilles		7-4 W & A Graham
16	Brinkburn	2096	Jacob's	Marseilles		2-4 Bombay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachee		M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Lethabro			2201		C Barboro

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·58.

The Time Ballover the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·99 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Scindia (s)	Whitehead	Delagoa Bay, March 5
30	Brindisi (s)	Peters	Hongkong, March 12.
	Ataka (s)	Bement	Durham, March 7.
	Chatfield (s)		Rangoon.
	Clan Gordon (s)		Liverpool, &c.
	Malacca (s)		London, &c.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Moshtari (s)	Clark	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Kola, Captain Simpson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dean, for Bangkok, &c.
" Maria Teresa, for Trieste, &c.
" Mirzapore, for China, &c.
" Brinlisi, for China.
" Oriental, for Aden.
" Al bar, for Jeddah, &c.
" Naderi, for Jeddah, &c.
" Nevasa, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.

25 Clan Matheson s ... Beer ... Liverpool, Feb 16.
Cholydra s ... Cass ... Hongkong, March 10.
Pundua s ... Nailer ... Singapore.
26 Manora s ... Henderson ... London, Feb 21.
Roma s ... Warrington ... Bombay, March 14.
27 Eliora s ... Wood ... Bombay, March 4.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—Steamers Umlazi, Mohammadi, and Kasara.
March 27.—Steamer Wardha.

MADRAS.

March. ARRIVALS.

26 Eridan s ... Calcutta.
Putiala s ... Negapatam.

March. DEPARTURE.

25 Malda s ... Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	ARRIVALS.			**DEPARTURES.**	
February					
24	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Zeilla		
March					
11	St Jerome	Pugh	Cardiff	22	Rice Port
12	Minto R I M	Baugh	Bombay	16	Zeila
	Ælous	Brackenbury	Barry		
14	Moyun	Mitchell	Somali coast.	18	Somali coast
15	Gisela	Mitie	Bombay	16	Trieste
	Slingsby	Robinson	Moulmein		Port Said F O
16	Duke of Buckingham	Beauchant	London		Brisbane
	Chiltern	Starkey	Sea	17	Suez
	Oceana	Stewart	London	16	Sydney
	Manica	Johnstone	Moulmein		Port Said F O
	Honiton	Hudson	Busreh		London
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast.	18	Somali coast
17	Bengal	Barratt	London	17	Calcutta
	Buluwayo	Junie	Sydney	18	London
18	Egitto	Bacigalupo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Harworth	Pearson	Rangoon		Port Said F O
19	Khedive	Seymour	Calcutta	19	London
	Arcasia	Loggo	Sydney	20	London
	Amazone	Fraser	Zanzibar	19	Marseilles
	Barcelona	Cano	Manilla		Barcelona
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay	20	Venice
	Minto R I M.	Baugh	Zeilla	21	Zeilla
20	Malabar H M S T ship	Pollard	Portsmouth		Bombay
	Akbar	Baldwin	Jeddah	20	Bombay
	Habarovsk	Shaik Anchiry	Odeda		Vladivostok
	V Monomack R M War.	Rojestvinsky	Colombo		London
	Cuigoa	Brodie	Sydney		China
	Sachsen	Supmer	Bremen	21	Bremen
21	P Henrich	Schmolder	China		Calcutta
	Daphne	Mosca	Mussowa		Bombay
	Naderi	McAllister	Mussowa	22	Jeddah
	Abdul Cader	Hamprian	Busreh		Zanzibar
	Yangtse	Chabond	Marseilles	21	Singapore
	Yacht Zohora	Aameasden	Glasgow	22	
23	Glenelg	Gibb	Cardiff		

Aden, March 22.

RUSSIA'S young Empress has, it is said, created consternation at the Court of St. Petersburg by discountenancing the use of tobacco by the ladies with whom she is brought into contact. She is credited with the observation that a cigarette in the mouth of a woman is as bad as an oath in that of a man, and has requested that neither her ladies-in-waiting nor yet the ladies of the Court should approach her so long as there is the slighest aroma of tobacco about their clothes or about their person.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shatteredconstitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

HOW AN ENGLISH TRADE UNION TREATED ITS SICK MEMBER.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS.

THE *Market Harborough Advertiser* reports a case of interest to all Trade Union men and their families, in the form of a statement taken down by a reporter from Mr. George Bilton, Willow Cottage, Pelham Street, Lincoln, whose portrait is here reproduced.



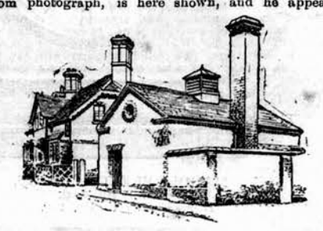
MR. BILTON.

Mr. Bilton was four years ago "paid out" of the Boiler-makers' Society, as practically dead. There is no ground for supposing that the Society dealt otherwise than fairly with him.

"Three doctors," said he, "examined me, and pronounced me unfit for further work, and so the Society paid me out, which, of course, they would only do after they were convinced that I was incurably crippled, and that medical science could do nothing for me." It is important to note this, in view of Mr. Bilton's subsequent history. "After that," continues the statement, "I went into Lincoln hospital. I used to suffer excruciating pain. I determined to leave. This I did against the wishes of the doctors—the torment I suffered had made me careless, and I seemed to court death."

Asked as to the previous course of his disease, Mr. Bilton said: "Fifteen years ago I was working in Londonderry. I was taken very bad, and the doctor said if I wished to get home alive I had better go at once. A year and seven months elapsed before I could do another day's work. Since then I have been a chronic invalid. I have spent pounds and pounds in medicine, to no purpose. During the last six years I have only worked for about three months. I belonged to the Boiler-makers' Society, and the sick pay I received, eked out with what little I had saved, kept me and my family from starving."

The above, therefore, was the record of this "practically dead" man—a man of high respectability and great intelligence and integrity. At the time of the statement, so far from being practically dead, he was working as foreman on the construction of a gasometer at a small private gas-works at Gamley, near Market Harborough, of which a sketch, from photograph, is here shown, and he appeared



GAS WORKS, GUMLEY.

perfectly well and strong. "I had a good constitution," said he, in explanation of this apparent miracle "and took a good deal of killing." But it was not his good constitution which saved him from a lingering death. Note what follows. "One day I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and remarked to my wife that I should like to try them. She said it was useless, as I had tried everything almost. However, I wrote to Dr. Williams for a box of the Pills, and some were sent me. I soon began to feel the good effects of taking them. Now, as you see, I am hale and hearty. Of course I could not at first take on a very heavy job, but this one suits me all right. On Sunday I walked all round the adjoining villages, a thing I could not have done a few months ago."

"What particular effect did the Pills have upon you?"

"The first effect was that they increased my appetite and my weight. Before having them I could not eat any meat; now I can take anything, and what is more, keep it down. I have increased over a stone and a half in weight, and feel a different man altogether."

"Then you think the public should know of this?"

"Yes. Dr. Williams has done me very much good, and I should be ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the truth. One young man I know had two boxes of Pills and was doing well; then he went to some drug store for a third box, but was persuaded to try some pills of their own make, 'very similar to Dr. Williams', but cheaper.' He grew worse after taking them, and has been glad to go back to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My nephew here can bear me out."

Thus appealed to, a young fellow who stood by confirmed the absolute truth of all that had been said.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotion ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation. Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

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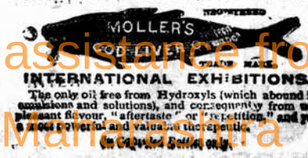


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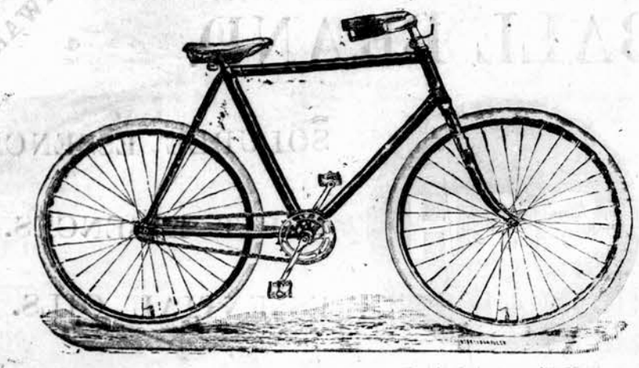
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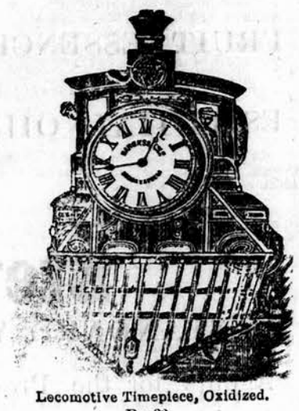
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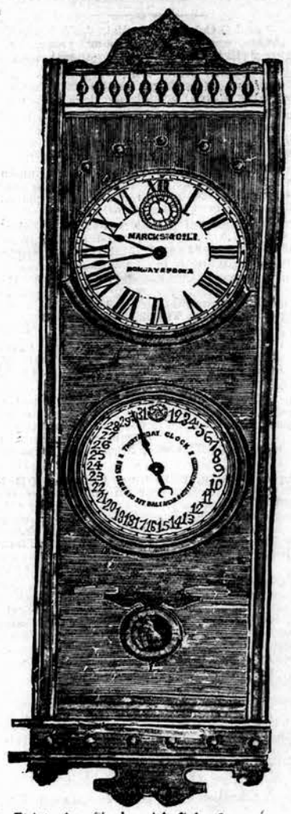
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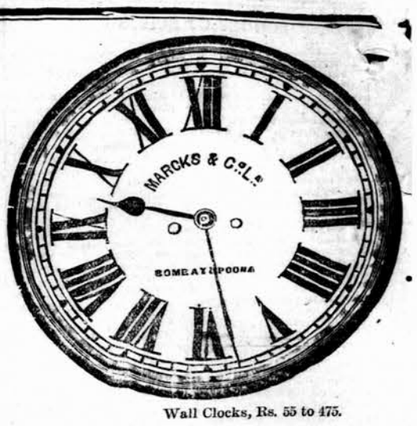
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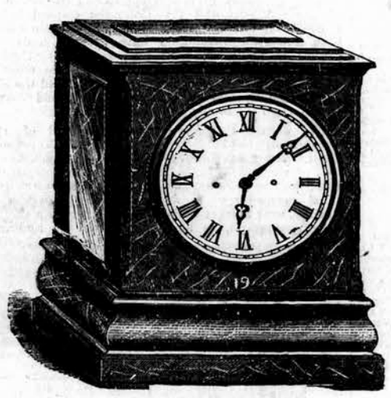
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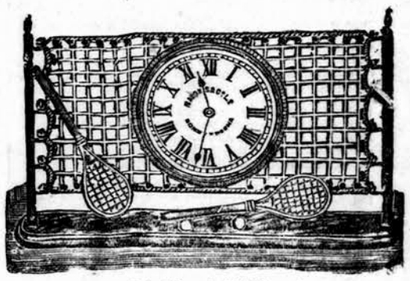
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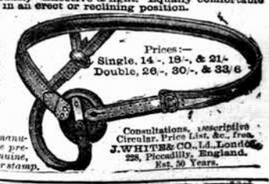
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